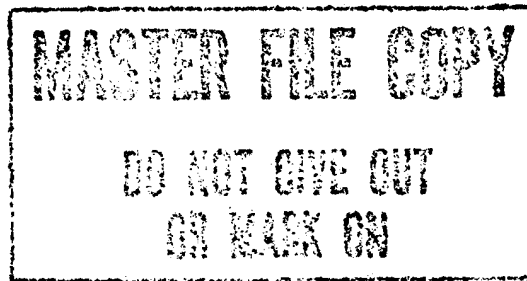


Page Denied

Directorate of
Intelligence~~Confidential~~

Cuban Chronology 1985

25X1

A Reference Aid

PROJECT NUMBER "028" SERIAL
I W M J K
PAGE NUMBERS 243
TOTAL NUMBER OF COPIES 490 (N) 489
DISSEM DATE 86/06/11
EXTRA COPIES 279-312
RECORD CENTER 313-475 2
JOB NUMBER 425-515

~~Confidential~~ALA 86-10019
May 1986

Copy 291

Page Denied

Preface

This publication is a chronological listing of major international and domestic events affecting Cuba during the period from January 1 to December 31, 1985. The events are arranged alphabetically by country. In addition, two general subject categories are included; the Nonaligned Movement, and the Palestine Liberation Organization. The events included in this reference aid were selected for their individual significance; the publication is not intended to be a complete collection of every major Cuban event during this period.

25X1

Key to Abbreviations

| | |
|----------------|---|
| AALAPSO | Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization |
| ANPP | National Assembly of Peoples Government |
| APRA | American Revolutionary Popular Alliance |
| BCP | Bulgarian Communist Party |
| CDR | Committees for Defense of the Revolution |
| CTC | Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions |
| DOR | Revolutionary Orientation Department |
| FELAP | Federation of Latin American Journalists |
| FSLN | Sandinista National Liberation Front |
| ICAP | Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples |
| ICRT | Cuban Institute of Radio and Television |
| ILO | United Nations International Labor Organization |
| MPR | Revolutionary People's Movement |
| MTT | Territorial Troops Militia |
| MSZMP | Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party |
| OAU | Organization of African Unity |
| OLADE | Latin American Energy Organization |
| OPEC | Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries |
| SEPMI | Society for Patriotic-Military Education |
| SWAPO | South-West African People's Organization |

Confidential

| | |
|--------|---|
| UN | United Nations |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization |
| UNGA | United Nations General Assembly |
| UNITA | Union for the Total Independence of Angola |
| US | United States |
| USSR | Union of Soviet Socialist Republic |
| VNA | Vietnam News Agency |

Confidential

Contents

| | <i>Page</i> |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Preface | iii |
| Key to Abbreviations | v |
| Afghanistan | 1 |
| Albania | 2 |
| Algeria | 3 |
| Angola | 4 |
| Argentina | 11 |
| Australia | 13 |
| Austria | 14 |
| Bahamas | 15 |
| Barbados | 16 |
| Belgium | 17 |
| Benin | 18 |
| Bolivia | 19 |
| Brazil | 21 |
| Bulgaria | 24 |
| Burkina | 26 |
| Cambodia | 27 |
| Canada | 29 |
| Cape Verde | 30 |
| Caribbean Islands | 31 |
| Chile | 32 |
| China (PRC) | 33 |
| Colombia | 34 |
| Congo | 36 |
| Costa Rica | 38 |
| Cuba | 39 |
| Cyprus | 87 |
| Czechoslovakia | 88 |
| Dominica | 91 |
| Dominican Republic | 92 |
| Ecuador | 93 |

Confidential

| | <i>Page</i> |
|---------------|-------------|
| Egypt | 95 |
| El Salvador | 96 |
| Ethiopia | 97 |
| Finland | 99 |
| France | 100 |
| Germany, East | 104 |
| Germany, West | 107 |
| Ghana | 109 |
| Grenada | 110 |
| Guatemala | 111 |
| Guinea | 112 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 113 |
| Guyana | 114 |
| Honduras | 116 |
| Hungary | 117 |
| Iceland | 120 |
| India | 121 |
| Indonesia | 123 |
| Iran | 124 |
| Iraq | 125 |
| Ireland | 126 |
| Israel | 127 |
| Italy | 128 |
| Japan | 130 |
| Kenya | 132 |
| Korea, North | 133 |
| Korea, South | 136 |
| Laos | 137 |
| Lebanon | 139 |
| Lesotho | 140 |
| Liberia | 141 |
| Libya | 142 |
| Luxembourg | 143 |
| Madagascar | 144 |
| Malaysia | 145 |
| Mali | 146 |

Confidential

Confidential

| | <i>Page</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Mexico | 147 |
| Mongolia | 152 |
| Mozambique | 153 |
| Namibia | 154 |
| Netherlands | 155 |
| New Zealand | 156 |
| Nicaragua | 157 |
| Niger | 163 |
| Nonaligned Movement | 164 |
| Palestine Liberation Organization | 166 |
| Panama | 167 |
| Peru | 168 |
| Philippines | 171 |
| Poland | 172 |
| Portugal | 175 |
| Puerto Rico | 177 |
| Romania | 178 |
| Rwanda | 179 |
| Sao Tome | 180 |
| Seychelles | 181 |
| Sierra Leone | 182 |
| South Africa | 183 |
| Spain | 184 |
| Sri Lanka | 188 |
| Sweden | 189 |
| Switzerland | 190 |
| Syria | 191 |
| Tanzania | 192 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 193 |
| Tunisia | 194 |
| Turkey | 195 |
| United Kingdom | 196 |
| United States | 197 |
| Uruguay | 212 |
| USSR | 216 |
| Vanuatu | 230 |

Confidential

Confidential

| | <i>Page</i> |
|--|-------------|
| Vatican | 231 |
| Venezuela | 232 |
| Vietnam | 234 |
| Western Sahara | 237 |
| Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) | 238 |
| Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of (South Yemen) | 239 |
| Yugoslavia | 240 |
| Zaire | 241 |
| Zambia | 242 |
| Zimbabwe | 243 |

Confidential

Confidential

Cuban Chronology

25X1

January 1985–December 1985

Afghanistan

- | | |
|------------|---|
| January 5 | Central Committee member Julian Rizo Alvarez and a delegation depart for Afghanistan to participate in the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Democratic Party. |
| March 29 | In Moscow, Raul presents The Orders of Anna Betancourt awards to leaders of women's organizations in the USSR, East Germany, Bulgaria, Afghanistan, and Czechoslovakia. |
| May 5 | Commander Sanagul of the Hazbe Islami guerrilla group in Afghanistan tells reporters that 1,200 Cuban commandos parachuted into the Qarghaie District in Eastern Afghanistan in a raid on 21 April. |
| June 20 | The London press reports that Bulgarian, Cuban, and East German troops are fighting alongside Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan. |
| October 8 | Western diplomats in Islamabad report that Cuba's charge d'affaires in Kabul has been shot and killed, apparently accidentally, by one of his staff. |
| October 23 | Granma announces that Regino O. Farinas Cantero has been named Cuban Ambassador to Afghanistan. |

Confidential

Confidential

Albania

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| July 11 | Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Jose de la Fuente meets in Tirana with his counterpart Pajtim Ajazi to discuss the exchange of goods and payments for 1986-1990. |
| September 25-28 | Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas visits Tirana, Albania. Cabrizas and his counterpart Shane Korbeci sign a trade agreement for 1986-1990. |
| October 18 | Carlos Rafael Rodriguez accepts the credentials of Gezim Hasan Arapi, accrediting him as the new Albanian Ambassador to Cuba. |

Confidential

Confidential**Algeria**

February 22 Cuba and Algeria ratify an agreement signed in July 1979 creating a joint intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation.

May 10 Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid arrives in Havana and is greeted at the airport by Fidel Castro and Vilma Espin.

May 11 Fidel Castro decorates Bendjedid with the Order of Jose Marti in a ceremony in Havana, and Ramiro Valdes speaks of the deep roots between the two countries.

May 13 Algerian President Bendjedid and his delegation host a reception in honor of Fidel Castro. Ramiro Valdes, Armando Hart, and Jorge Risquet attend.

Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi tells the press in Havana that during the meetings between Bendjedid and Cuban leaders, the issue of bilateral cooperation was raised.

June 10 Ministry of Foreign Relations officials Alberto Betancourt heads a delegation to Algeria to discuss increasing trade relations for 1985-86.

July 23 Foreign Minister Malmierca arrives in Algeria and meets with President Bendjedid and Minister of Foreign Affairs Ibrahimi to discuss international matters and the nonaligned meeting in September.

July 24 Isidoro Malmierca and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi discuss international issues and the next nonaligned ministerial conference scheduled in September in Launda.

August 13 Vice Foreign Minister Giraldo Mazola and Hucine Zatout, Ambassador from Algeria to Cuba, sign a cultural exchange pact in Havana for the years 1985-86.

August 29 Foreign Minister Malmierca visits Algeria and meets with Deputy Foreign Minister Noureddine Harbi; they discuss bilateral relations and topics to be tabled at the ministerial meeting in Launda.

September 12 Overseas Construction Minister Levi Farah visits Algeria at the invitation of the head of Hydraulics, environment, and forestry, Mohammed Rouighi.

September 14 Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi and Levi Farah discuss prospects for strengthening bilateral economic and commercial relations.

November 9 Algerian official Rabah Bitat receives Julio Garcia Oliviera, Vice President of the PCC's Control Commission to discuss bilateral relations and the international situation.

Confidential

Confidential

Angola

| | |
|-------------|--|
| January 8 | Lisbon press reports that a total of 18 Cuban soldiers and 236 Angolans were killed as a result of guerrilla actions by UNITA in Angola between 22 and 29 December 1984. |
| January 20 | Fidel Castro discusses Cuban soldiers abroad and notes that "it would be a mistake to pull out of Angola without the implementation of UN Resolution No. 435," in his interview with El Pais. |
| January 23 | In a statement released in Paris, UNITA announces that its guerrillas killed 109 government and 27 Cuban troops on 21 January in an attack on a garrison town in the east of the country. |
| February 23 | Cuban Institute of Radio and Television technicians install broadcasting studios and master control units for radio stations in Uige, Moxico, Huila, and Namiba Provinces of Angola. |
| February 25 | Havana press reports that approximately 1,000 internationalists make up the Cuban educational contingent in Angola. They teach from fourth grade level in primary school through junior high. |
| February 26 | A military report released in Lisbon by UNITA states that 285 Angolan and 31 Cuban soldiers were killed from 14 to 25 February in attacks launched by UNITA guerrillas. |
| March 8 | Pravda reports on Jorge Risquet's visit to Moscow and on his meeting on 6 March with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Angolan Interior Minister Rodrigues regarding Southern Africa. |
| March 14 | Raul Castro and Angolan leader Jose dos Santos meet in Moscow to exchange views on current international issues, especially southern Africa, and bilateral relations. Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama receives a mini-delegation headed by Cuban Ambassador Valdivia to discuss the situation in Southern Africa, specifically Cuban troops in Angola. |
| March 15 | In a communique delivered to Agence France-Presse, UNITA says its forces had shot down a MIG-21 of the Angolan Air Force and its pilot was Cuban, Captain Garcia Ortega Gonzales. |
| March 18 | Angola press announces that 38 soldiers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola and 7 Cubans have been killed in the war in Angola's Kwanza Norte Province. |
| March 23 | Angola press announces that UNITA forces attacked a People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola contingent that was defending the town of Caxito killing 13 FAPLA soldiers and a Cuban. |

Confidential

Confidential

March 27 Three Cubans were killed in clashes with UNITA forces and thirteen vehicles, including three armored cars transporting Cubans, were destroyed by UNITA forces in Samba-Caju-Kamabatela road.

April 15 175 Cubans in Luanda receive the Internationalist Worker Medal, awarded by the Cuban Government, for their outstanding work abroad.

April 30 Angolan President dos Santos appoints Manuel Pedro Pacavira as Ambassador to Cuba.

May 25 In Luanda, Cuban Ambassador Rodolfo Puentes Ferro reads a message from Fidel Castro to Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the occasion of Africa Day; Castro reiterates his support for Angola.

Some 300 Cuban workers are presented with the Internationalist Medal in Luanda on the occasion of Africa Day. Politburo member Jorge Risquet attends the ceremony.

May 29 Fidel Castro and de Cuellar visit the Isle of Youth. Fidel tells Namibian students he is willing to send "200,000" more Cuban troops to Angola if South Africa fails to grant Namibia independence.

Jorge Risquet salutes the Cuban-Angolan woodcutting brigade in Maiombi Jungle. The brigade, one of four in Maiombi, cut 5,000 cubic meters in 13 days. A month was allotted to cut that amount.

Madrid press reports that UNITA announced that its forces killed 21 Cuban and 203 Angolan soldiers in clashes from 17 to 25 May.

May 30 At a press conference in Havana, Perez de Cuellar says that the UN will not request the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola because that is a bilateral matter.

June 1 Jorge Risquet delivers a message to Luanda from Fidel Castro congratulating an Angolan Army patrol that neutralized a South African unit attempting to blow up oil facilities in Cabinda.

June 11 Speaking on Namibia at the UN Security Council meeting, Foreign Minister Malmierca says the presence of Cuban internationalist forces in Angola is not related to Namibia.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives the credentials of Manuel Pedro Pacavira accrediting him as the new Angolan Ambassador to Cuba.

June 19 Madrid press reports that UNITA has announced in Lisbon that a residence for Cuban and Soviet troops in Huambo has been destroyed.

Confidential

Confidential

June 24 Paris press, announced in Lisbon, that UNITA killed 187 Angolan and 11 Cuban soldiers during operations between 18-22 June.

July 10 UNITA armed forces communique indicates that from the Moxico warfront, 2 Cubans were killed.

July 12 Lisbon press reports on a war communique issued by UNITA that says 2 Cuban soldiers died in an explosion near a military installation used by Cubans in Lubango city in Huila Province.

July 15 Fidel Castro sends a letter of congratulations to members of the Cutting and Storage Brigade No. 2 working in Maiombe, Angola because they cut and stored 25,000 cubic feet of lumber in record time.

Lisbon press reports on a communique issued by UNITA saying 5 Cubans were killed in Benguela Province.

July 16 In Lisbon, UNITA claims responsibility for attacks on the Benguela railroad tracks and the barracks of Cuban military men in Caama, in central province of Huambo, and the killing of 5 Cubans.

August 3 Lisbon press reports that UNITA reports of killing 3 Cubans in military operations across five provinces at the end of July.

August 6 Politburo alternate member Armando Acosta receives an Angolan delegation headed by Evaristo Domingos, Politburo member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

August 8 An Angolan delegation, headed by Evaristo Domingos, tours the historic and tourist areas of Santiago de Cuba.

August 9 Politburo member Jorge Risquet meets with an Angolan delegation headed by Evaristo Domingo.

August 10 CDR Vice Coordinator Alfonso Hodge and Evaristo Domingos sign a cooperation agreement and exchange of experiences between the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and the Angolan brigade.

August 20 National News Agency reports from Luanda that the Cuban internationalist construction workers have met their goal to complete the remodeling and construction of the 10 December protocol hall.

August 23 Isidoro Malmierca arrives in Harare, Zimbabwe. In a press conference he says Cuban forces will remain in Angola as long as South African aggression continues.

Angolan Health Minister Dr. Antonio Jose Ferreira Neto Arnesto praises Cuban medical aid to his country. He says there are currently 400 Cuban professionals and technicians in Angola.

Confidential

August 25 Angolan President dos Santos and Minister of External Relations Afonso van Dunem meet in Luanda with Jorge Risquet and Isidoro Malmierca.

August 26 Jorge Risquet and SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma meet in Launda. Nujoma tells Risquet of SWAPO's recent military actions against South Africa.

 UNITA reports its forces killed 53 government troops and 11 Cubans in recent attacks. On 20 August, in Huambo, Cubans and Angolans were killed in a hotel by explosives planted by UNITA.

 Right-wing Angolan rebels report that the government is bringing more Cuban troops to the country under cover of security for a nonaligned conference in Luanda in September.

September 6 Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, at the Nonaligned Ministerial Conference in Luanda, talks about the economic situation of the underdeveloped countries characterized by unpayable foreign debt.

 Malmierca also reiterates the importance Cuba concedes to the struggle for South African independence and Cuba's position favoring that the Olympic games should be shared by all of Korea.

September 7 At the NAM conference in Luanda, it is agreed that the next NAM summit meeting will be held in Zimbabwe.

September 8 Excelsior quotes Malmierca during an interview in Luanda as saying Cuba's position on its military presence in Angola is that it should not be eternal but should last as long as necessary.

September 9 In statements to Havana Radio, Malmierca says that the Latin American and Caribbean situation, particularly Central America, received special attention at the Nonaligned meeting in Luanda.

 In honor of International Day of the Journalists, Jorge Risquet awarded the Internationalist Worker's Medal in Luanda to a group of Cuban professionals from that sector.

 In Luanda, Jorge Risquet praises Cuban electrical workers building a plant of 28 megawatts. The work was completed in record time constructing the plant and repairing 30 high-voltage towers.

September 10 Cuban official Ernesto Malendez says that the document approved at the Nonaligned ministerial conference in Luanda represents a victory to establish a new international economic order.

Confidential

September 26 At the UNGA, Isidoro Malmierca warns of the possibility that South Africa may provoke a major armed confrontation with Angola with unforeseeable consequences.

During an interview with Jornal de Noticias, Malmierca says the Cubans have a commitment to Angola's defense and territorial integrity and will remain there as long as necessary.

September 29 UNITA reports that at least 150 FAPLA, 2 SWAPO, and 3 Cuban forces were killed by UNITA forces in 9 of the 16 provinces of Angola between the 16th and 24th of September 1985.

October 1 The UNITA movement in Angola claims its forces have killed 139 Angolan, Cuban, and Soviet troops in fighting during the past 3 days.

October 3 At the United Nations, South Africa calls on the Security Council to demand the withdrawal of Cuban and other foreign troops from Angola.

October 9 Lisbon press reports that on 4 October UNITA attacked a railway complex at Huambo, killing 13 troops and a Cuban on guard duty.

October 19 The Angolan-Cuban Joint Commission for economic, technical, and scientific cooperation meets in Havana. A bilateral cooperation protocol is signed.

October 24 Angolan Transport Minister Manuel Bernardo de Sousa visits Camaguey. Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos arrives in Havana and is greeted by Fidel Castro at Jose International Airport.

Fidel Castro and dos Santos discuss matters of bilateral interest, the South African situation, foreign debt, and the Nonaligned Movement.

October 25 Fidel Castro hosts a reception in honor of Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Juan Almeida, Armando Hart, Sergio del Valle, and others attend.

October 26 Fidel Castro and dos Santos discuss the insurmountable crisis of the apartheid system and reiterate that the foreign debt is distressing.

October 27 Angola press reports that 17 Cubans were killed during an attack by MPLA troops on Cutato Bie Province.

October 28 Minister of Transportation Diocles Torralba and Angolan Minister of Transport and Communications Manuel Barnardo de Sousa sign a cooperation and technical assistance agreement in Havana.

October 29 Lisbon press reports that UNITA forces took control of the Hote area from Novo Redondo. Fifty-two Angolan troops and three Cubans were killed and 14 soldiers captured.

Confidential

Confidential

- November 9 In Havana, AALAPSO Secretary General Rene Anillo reiterates AALAPSO support for Angola and condemns the US for supporting South Africa.
- November 12 Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, Sergio del Valle, and Jorge Risquet attend a reception by Angolan Ambassador to Cuba Manuel Pacavira to commemorate 10 years of Angolan independence.
- Luanda press reports on President dos Santos' interview with the Cuban magazine Prisma in which he says he is satisfied with the level of friendship and cooperation relations with Cuba.
- At an Angolan independence day ceremony in Havana, Sergio del Valle says Cuban forces will remain in Angola until the Angolan Government decides that aggressions against it have ceased.
- November 14 Representatives of Cuba and Angola in Luanda sign the first four contracts for the shipment in 1986 of Cuban export products. Cuba will export refined sugar, rum, liquors, tuna, and dolls to Angola.
- November 18 Fidel Castro and Eduardo dos Santos exchange messages on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.
- November 27 Cuban Ambassador to Angola Rodolfo Puentes Ferro says Cuba will intensify cooperation with Angola in its phase of national reconstruction which has been hindered by aggressions of imperialism.
- December 3 Politburo member Jorge Risquet sends greetings to the Second Congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and states that in both war and peace Cuba will stand next to Angola.
- The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola unanimously approves a Central Committee report which endorses the Marxist government's close ties with the Soviet Union and Cuba.
- December 4 Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Jorge Risquet meet in Luanda to discuss the struggle of the South African people against the apartheid regime.
- UNITA in Lisbon reports that 28 Cubans died during an attack perpetrated by UNITA on a convoy of 230 military vehicles on the road from Menongue to Longa, Cuando-Cubango Province.
- December 6 Jorge Risquet reiterates Cuba's solidarity with the Namibian cause for independence to the President of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, during a meeting in Luanda.
- In Luanda, Jorge Risquet decorates Cuban construction workers with the internationalist workers medal.

Confidential

Confidential

| | |
|-------------|---|
| December 9 | Jorge Risquet meets with Soviet official Geydar Aliyev in Luanda and affirms that both Cuba and the USSR will continue providing decisive support to Angola. |
| December 11 | Jorge Risquet meets with Angolan President dos Santos, who accepts an invitation transmitted by Risquet, to participate in the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. |
| December 13 | Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Cabrizas attends a meeting in Luanda of the joint commission of foreign trade. He says trade relations between Angola and Cuba have been developing successfully. |
| | In Luanda, Risquet says he is profoundly impressed by the development of the Second Congress of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Party of Labor, held in Luanda 2-9 December. |
| December 18 | In Angola, President Eduardo dos Santos and Levi Farah discuss economic cooperation in housing construction, the manufacture of furniture, and forestry work. |
| | Cuba and Angola sign a 5-year trade agreement for cooperation in the sugar industry and the export of Cuban salt to Angola for consumption or re-export. |
| December 24 | The Angolan Armed Forces transport aircraft that made an emergency landing in Zaire on 1 December returns to Luanda. The plane was carrying 40 Cubans and four other foreign soldiers. |
| December 25 | Angolan press reports that Cubans killed nine women, and seriously wounded one other at Ebo village in Cuanza Sul Province on 28 November. |

Confidential

Argentina

| | |
|-------------|---|
| January 11 | Minister of Culture Hart receives Argentine Culture Secretary Gorostiza at Jose Marti International Airport. Gorostiza is visiting at Hart's invitation. |
| January 12 | Fidel Castro meets in Managua with Argentine Vice President Martinez and discusses prospects for a trade exchange between the two countries. |
| January 15 | Argentine Secretary of Culture Carlos Gorostiza meets with the director of the House of Americas Mariano Rodriguez, who underscored the cultural relations between the two countries. |
| January 18 | Maritime service between Argentina and Cuba officially opens with the arrival of the Argentine ship "Rio Abaucan" in Havana. Guillermo Garcia greets the delegation aboard the ship. |
| February 5 | The Argentine firm Forja will ship more than 600 tons of railroad couplers to Cuba in the next few days, according to a report in the Havana press. |
| February 19 | Argentine press announces the forming of the Argentine-Cuban international trade company (Leverage). |
| February 28 | In Peru, Flavio Bravo tells reporters that Cuba views with pleasure the democratization process in Uruguay and Brazil which, when added to Argentina, are important developments for Latin America. |
| March 5 | Granma reports that Fidel Castro met with Oscar Alende, President of the Argentine Intransigent Party who visited Cuba at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba. |
| March 30 | Fidel Castro receives a delegation of the Argentine Communist Party headed by Secretary General Athos Fava. |
| April 23 | Fidel Castro meets in Havana with Argentine Senator Vicente Leonides Saadi, leader of the Peronist national Justicialist movement to discuss the continent's political and economic situation. |
| May 4 | At a foreign debt meeting in Buenos Aires, Cuban and Uruguayan officials agree that a dialogue among Latin American countries on the debt problem is necessary. |
| May 7 | Argentine Planning Secretary Bernardo Grinspun attends the first intergovernment meeting on economic and scientific-technical cooperation in Havana. He predicts a promising future for relations. |
| May 10 | Raul Taladrid of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation concludes three days of meetings in Buenos Aires where it was decided to broaden scientific and technological cooperation. |

Confidential

July 8 Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon arrives in Argentina. In an interview at the airport, he says the subject of Latin America's foreign debt will be discussed with Argentine officials.

August 24 During a visit to Argentina, Vice Foreign Minister Raul Roa Kouri says that it is Sub-Saharan Africa's turn to host the next Nonaligned Movement meeting.

September 6 At a meeting of the American Lawyers Association in Buenos Aires, the Cuban delegation presents a paper on legal aspects of the foreign debt problem.

October 9 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo delivers a message from Fidel Castro to Argentine President Raul Alfonsin.

Flavio Bravo meets with Argentine Foreign Minister Caputo to discuss matters of bilateral interest related to the assembly of the Latin American Parliament that begins 10 October in Montevideo.

December 5 In an interview on Argentine television, Peruvian President Alan Garcia expresses sympathy and admiration for Fidel Castro saying Fidel has done a lot for his people.

December 22 Deputy Transportation Minister Otto Roca and Argentine Under Secretary of Transportation Pedro Agustin Trucco sign a maritime transportation agreement in Havana.

December 23 Argentine President Raul Alfonsin meets in Buenos Aires with Cuban National Bank President Hector Rodriguez Llompert to discuss Latin American topics and bilateral relations.

Confidential

Australia

January 28

The Second contingent of the Australian-New Zealand brigade ends its visit to Cuba with a festive event expressing support for the Cuban revolution. They toured Havana province and picked oranges.

Confidential**Austria**

March 4 Havana TV reports an increase in West European tourists to Cuba. Weekly flights from Milan began in October, and later from Vienna and Rome two flights a week, Iberia, three flights per week.

August 13 In Vienna, Cuba is selected as vice president of the Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

September 24 Cuba is elected to one of the eight vice presidencies at the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Organization during its 29th annual meeting in Vienna.

November 4 Havana press announces that Hector Rodriguez Llompart and Erich Schmidt signed a trade agreement in Havana.

November 5 According to an Austrian press summary, Erich Schmidt, Secretary of State for Commerce, Trade, and Industry, is in Havana for a meeting of the Austrian-Cuban economic commission.

Confidential

Bahamas

| | |
|-------------|---|
| August 14 | Bahamian Minister of External Affairs and Tourism Clement Maynard is presented to the members of the diplomatic corps in Cuba. Malmierca introduces the chiefs of mission to Maynard. |
| August 15 | Isidoro Malmierca and Clement Maynard discuss subjects of general interest before Maynard departs for the Bahamas. |
| August 16 | Nassau press reports on a joint statement issued by Clement Maynard and Isidoro Malmierca in Havana. Their discussions on matters of mutual interest were evaluated in a positive manner. |
| December 30 | Nassau press reports that the arrest of 22 Cubans charged with poaching in Ragged Island, and the confiscation of four Cuban boats on 23 December, focuses attention over territorial waters. |

Barbados

April 9

Bridgetown press announces that Cuba, with the help of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, will open a \$4.5 million multipurpose pilot plant producing drugs in Havana.

Confidential

Belgium

- March 15 The first session of Cuban-Belgium-Luxembourg joint commission for economic and industrial cooperation concludes in Brussels with the signing of a document by Hector Rodriguez Llompart.
- June 10 Minister of Culture Armando Hart meets in Havana with Philippe Moreaux, Executive President of the French community in Belgium, to discuss subjects of national and foreign interest.
- June 11 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane receives Philippe Moreaux.
- Oscar Fernandez Mell accompanies Philippe Moreaux on a tour of Old Havana. Moreaux and his delegation are visiting Cuba in observance of the 10th celebration of French culture in Belgium.
- June 12 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez discusses current international issues and bilateral relations with Philippe Moreaux.
- June 30 Prensa Latina reports that "Air Cubana" will begin weekly flights to Brussels on 10 July. The flights will depart on Wednesdays, stopping in other European cities before returning on Thursdays.

Confidential

Confidential

Benin

May 3 Cotonou press reports that a Cuban delegation, led by Augusto Veranes, Executive Secretary of the Afro-Cuban Friendship Association and a member of ICAP, visited Benin for several days.

August 31 President of Benin Mathieu Kerekou meets with Jorge Risquet, who delivers a message from Fidel Castro.

September 2 In Benin, Jorge Risquet tells the press that, Third World peoples like the rest of mankind are threatened by a nuclear war and the arms race which is blocking their countries' development.

October 28 Federic Assogba Affo and Vincent Montsi Makhele, Foreign Ministers of Benin and Lesotho, arrive in Havana. Affo tells the press that the Namibian people should gain independence without delay.

October 30 Isidoro Malmierca and Frederic Assogba Affo discuss bilateral developments and cultural cooperations.

 Minister of Foreign Affairs of Benin Frederic Assogba Affo and Jesus Montane meet in Havana.

 Armando Hart presents busts of Beninese leaders Akpo Bodco and Abdoulaye Issa to Beninese Foreign Minister Affo, who says this ceremony strengthens solidarity.

December 17 The fifth Beninese-Cuban intergovernmental session opens in Benin by Minister Frederic Affo. Miguel Rodriguez, Vice Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation attends.

December 20 The fifth session of the Benin-Cuba intergovernmental scientific and technical cooperation meeting ends in Cotonou. Vice Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation attends.

 President Kerekou of Benin receives Nestor Rodriguez who delivers a message of friendship from Fidel Castro.

Confidential

Confidential**Bolivia**

- January 2 Some 300 Bolivian housewives make a "friendly" assault on the Cuban Embassy in La Paz on the 26th anniversary of the Cuban revolution by readying a communique of tribute to Cuba.
- April 4 In a TV interview in Cuba, Mario Rueda Pena says that drug addiction in the US is an evil rooted in the American way of life.
- April 5 During an interview in Havana, Mario Rueda Pena says that Bolivian-Cuban relations will soon receive a new boost with the opening of a business office in Havana to promote trade.
- Pena also says the bases were established to implement an agreement to exchange radio and television programs to strengthen ties between the Bolivian and Cuban people.
- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets in Havana with Bolivian Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena to discuss the international situation and bilateral relations.
- May 4 In La Paz, Bolivian President Siles inaugurates the Ismaelillo pediatric intensive care unit donated by Cuba. Cuba's Vice Minister of Public Health Ramon Diaz Vallina attends the ceremony.
- May 17 Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo appoints Miguel Angel Flores as Bolivia's first charge d' affaires to Cuba. Bolivia resumed diplomatic relations with Cuba in early 1983.
- June 18 Miguel Angel Flores-Alora, Minister Counselor and Charge d' Affaires ad interim of Bolivia, arrives in Havana to open the Bolivian Embassy.
- June 20 Foreign Minister Malmierca receives Miguel Angel Flores-Alora, Charge d' Affaires of Bolivia, to discuss the development of bilateral relations.
- July 2 Bolivian Minister of Social Services and Public Health Dr. Javier Torres Goitia arrives in Cuba and is greeted by his counterpart, Sergio del Valle.
- Dr. Javier Torres Goitia decorates Fidel Castro with the Bolivian Health Order and thanks Cuba for donating an intensive care unit to the La Paz Children's hospital.
- A memorandum of understanding on the development of scientific and technical cooperation in the field of public health has been signed between Cuba and Bolivia.
- August 5 Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Jorge Bolanos and his delegation arrive in Bolivia to participate in the investiture of Bolivian President-elect Victor Paz Estenssoro.

Confidential

Confidential

| | |
|------------|--|
| August 8 | Vice Foreign Minister Jorge Bolanos heads a delegation to Bolivia to attend the presidential inauguration of Victor Paz Estenssoro. He delivers a message from Fidel Castro to Paz Estenssoro. |
| October 12 | Cuban Charge d'Affaires in Bolivia Salas meets with Interior Minister Barthelemy regarding the raid and ransacking of two Cuban diplomatic residences by Bolivian Interior Ministry personnel. |

Confidential

Confidential**Brazil**

January 23 The President of the Brazilian National Confederation of Commerce meets in Brasilia with President-elect Neves to request the reestablishment of commercial relations with Cuba.

January 28 Minister President of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation Hector Rodriguez Llompart arrives in Rio de Janeiro to attend the OLADE ministerial committee meeting.

January 31 Leading parliamentarians of Rio de Janeiro hold a reception for Hector Rodriguez Llompart.

February 28 In Peru, Flavio Bravo tells reporters that Cuba views with pleasure the democratization process in Uruguay and Brazil which, when added to Argentina, are important developments for Latin America.

March 28 The Foreign Relations Committee of the Brazilian Congress unanimously approves a bill recommending that diplomatic relations be reestablished with Cuba.

May 1 Brazilian Foreign Minister Setubal announces that his government is studying the possibility of reestablishing diplomatic relations with Cuba.

May 15 Brasilia press reports that Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal has said that he had ordered studies on Brazil's possible resumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba.

May 22 For the first time in 21 years, a Cuban parliamentary delegation visits Brazil. The delegation condemns the US embargo against Nicaragua and defends the principle of nonintervention.

May 30 In a TV interview, Brazilian Foreign Minister Olavo Setuval says it is evident that the reasons which justified the break of relations with Cuba are no longer present.

June 2 In an interview with Folha De Sao Paulo, Fidel Castro declares that the world is enduring a third world war, an undeclared economic war and charges that capitalism is to blame.

June 5 Brazilian deputies Alfredo Campos and Teodorico Ferraco, while visiting Cuba, say they believe it is an urgent matter for the government to resume diplomatic relations with Cuba.

June 12 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo and his delegation depart for Brazil to participate as an observer in the 11th regular meeting of the Latin American Parliament.

June 15 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo says in Brasilia that Cuba will request firm action from the Latin American Parliament for resolving the dramatic foreign debt crisis.

Confidential

Confidential

June 17 Director of the Cuban World Economy Research Center Jose Luis Rodriguez announces in Brasilia that Cuba is perhaps the only Third World country in a position to pay off its foreign debt.

Prensa Latina reports that Cuba has purchased its first distillery from Brazil to produce fuel alcohol from sugar cane.

June 19 Havana press announces that Cuba has been admitted as member with full rights to the Latin American Parliament, which is meeting in Brasilia.

June 20 Speaking at the Latin American Parliament, Flavio Bravo predicts violent outbursts which would devastate democratic governments, if the foreign debt problem is not solved.

June 24 Emiliano Lezcano attends a sugar symposium in Sao Paulo. An announcement in Rio says Brazil will export refineries that convert sugarcane into fuel alcohol to Cuba and Australia.

June 27 Flavio Bravo returns from Brazil where he attended the 7th interparliamentary meeting of Europe and Latin America and the 11th regular assembly of the Latin American Parliament.

July 9 Cuban official Betancourt Roa is traveling through Latin America on behalf of Fidel Castro inviting the continent's presidents to participate in a meeting on foreign debt. Brazil refuses to attend.

July 13 Fidel Castro discusses the Latin American foreign debt with a Brazilian labor delegation that will participate in the trade union conference on 15 July.

July 31 O Estado de Sao Paulo reports that Fidel Castro says his country "wants and wishes" to reestablish diplomatic relations with Brazil.

O Estado de Sao Paulo reports that Fidel Castro believes that Brazil may be "the key to the solution of the Latin American debt problem."

August 14 At a press conference in Montevideo, Brazilian President Jose Sarney confirms that Brazil is considering reestablishing diplomatic relations with Cuba.

August 30 The Brazilian Ministry reports the final decision on renewal of diplomatic relations between Brazil and Cuba will be made by President Jose Sarney.

October 28 After interviewing Fidel Castro, Brazilian Father Betto writes a book "Fidel and Religion." Christianity has more in common with Communism than with capitalism of the West, says Fidel.

November 22 Tribuna Da Imprensa reports that a Brazilian official was assured by President Sarney that the government has decided to resume diplomatic relations with Cuba and will make an announcement soon.

Confidential

Confidential

November 29

In his book "Fidel Castro and Religion," Fidel says there are many common things between the doctrines of the church and the revolution. The book was published in Brazil.

December 23

In an interview on Brazilian TV, Fidel Castro says US Treasury Secretary James Baker's proposal on debt will perpetuate the debt of Third World countries.

Fidel Castro tells a Brazilian TV station that the foreign debt is unpayable because the debtor countries lack the resources to repay it.

Confidential

Confidential**Bulgaria**

- January 19 Representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR sign the final protocol at the sixth CEMA provisional work group on microprocessing technology.
- January 24 Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Castillo and his Bulgarian counterpart Marin Marinov sign a 1985 bilateral trade protocol.
- January 25 Cuba and Bulgaria sign a trade protocol for 1985 in Havana. Cuba will receive machines, equipment, foodstuffs, fertilizers, and consumer goods.
- Jose Ramon Fernandez departs Budapest. During his visit he held talks with Deputy Prime Minister Csehak and Bela Kopeczi, Minister of Culture and Education and visited a yarn factory in Budapest.
- January 26 Lt. General Georgi Kostov, Chairman of the Bulgarian Defense Support Organization visits Havana to participate in the Second National Conference of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education.
- February 13 Foreign Minister Malmierca and Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Bulgaria discuss Central America and the Caribbean during a meeting in Bulgaria.
- February 14 Isidoro Malmierca and Petur Mladenov stress the need to work for peace, limit nuclear weapons, and to avert the threat of war. They sign an agreement of cooperation between the ministries. Isidoro Malmierca and Bulgarian Politburo member Grisha Filipov discuss long-term economic and techno-scientific developments for the period after 1980 and cooperation in these spheres.
- During talks in Bulgaria, Isidoro Malmierca and Todor Zhivkov welcome the agreement reached between the US and the Soviet Union to start negotiations in March on nuclear and space weapons.
- February 24 Deputy Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers Georgi Karamanev arrives in Havana and is greeted at Jose Marti Airport by Antonio Esquivel, Manuel Vila Sosa, and Manuel Millares.
- February 27 Deputy Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers Georgi Karamanev meets with Manuel Millares, Minister of Light Industry to discuss cooperation and the possibility of signing a trade agreement.
- April 29 Fidel Castro sends a congratulatory letter to the Bulgarian construction workers who are returning to their country after working for one year on the nuclear power plant in Cienfuegos.
- In Havana, Jaime Crombet, Communist Party Secretariat member presents the Lazaro Pena Order, First Grade to Aleksandur Dimitrov, leader of the Bulgarian internationalist construction workers.

Confidential

Confidential

| | |
|--------------|--|
| May 2 | The Georgi Dimitrov Brigade of Cuban construction workers returns to Havana after working one year at the nuclear power plant in Kozloduy, Bulgaria. |
| June 3 | Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Humberto Perez arrives in Bulgaria and is greeted at the airport by Stanish Bonev. |
| June 6 | Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria Grisha Filipov meets in Sofia with Humberto Perez Gonzales, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers. |
| June 20 | The London press reports that Bulgarian, Cuban, and East German troops are fighting alongside Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan. |
| July 17 | Bulgarian official Andrey Lukanov arrives in Havana to attend the 18th session of the Bulgarian-Cuban Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. |
| July 23 | Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria Andrey Lukanov arrives in Holguin enroute to Guantanamo, he is accompanied to Holguin by Jose Ramirez Cruz. |
| August 3 | The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba sends a telegram to the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee on the occasion of the 94th anniversary of the BCP's founding. |
| September 2 | The Bulgarian People's Agrarian Union and the National Association of Small Farmers sign a cooperation protocol in Havana. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez attends the ceremony. |
| September 3 | Fidel Castro meets with Petur Tanchev, Secretary General of the Bulgarian People's Agrarian Union. |
| September 30 | Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov visits the Cuban pavilion in the 41st Plovdiv International Technical Fair. Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas meets with Zhivkov. |
| October 7 | Bulgaria's Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Lukanov receives Hector Rodriguez Llompert in Plovdiv to discuss credit agreements for 1981-85 and cooperation in plant delivery for 1986-90. |

Confidential

Confidential

Burkina

| | |
|-------------|--|
| February 11 | The acting chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council of Burkina, Justice D. F. Annan receives a letter of credence of Nicolas Rodriguez Astiazarain, Ambassador from Cuba. |
| May 30 | Guy Penne meets with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Isidoro Malmierca. They refer to possible Cuban-French non-military cooperation with an African country—Burkina-Faso. |
| June 9 | Deputy Foreign Minister Giraldo Mazola says Cuba has technical and medical teams in 15 African countries and is negotiating to send specialists in agriculture and public health to Burkina. |
| August 30 | President of Burkina Thomas Sankara meets with Jorge Risquet to discuss the Third World external debt and the situation in Africa. |
| November 5 | President of Burkina Thomas Sankara sends a message to Fidel Castro condemning the US "Terrorist Acts" of aggression when a US SR-71 violated Cuba's airspace. |

Confidential

Confidential**Cambodia**

- January 3 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez signs a condolence book at the Kampuchean Embassy in Havana for the death of Chan Si, President of the Council of Ministers of Kampuchea.
- January 10 Fidel Castro sends a message of condolence to Heng Samrin, General Secretary of the Central Committee of Kampuchea on the death of Chan Si, Chairman of the Council of Ministers.
- February 10 Fidel Castro sends a message of congratulations to Hun Sen on his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers stressing his support.
- April 14 General Secretary of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Heng Samrin sends a message to Fidel Castro on the 24th anniversary of the Giron Beach victory, 19 April.
- April 24 Foreign Minister Malmierca arrives in Cambodia and is welcomed at the airport by Hun Sen, Minister of Foreign Affairs. At a meeting, they discuss bilateral relations and international issues.
- Isidoro Malmierca and Deputy Foreign Minister Kong Korm sign a protocol on foreign affairs cooperation and with Education Minister Navouth, Malmierca also signs a cultural protocol.
- At a dinner speech in Phnom Penh, Malmierca condemns threats of force against Cuba and other countries in Central America and reaffirms Cuba's determinations to defend their country.
- June 21 Raul Castro sends a message of greetings to Defense Minister Bou Thang on the 34th anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces.
- July 8 The Central Committee of Cuba sends greetings to the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea on the 34th anniversary of its founding. on the 34th anniversary of its founding.
- August 28 The Council of State appoints Viriato Mora Diaz as Cuban Ambassador to Cambodia.
- October 16 Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Jose Ramon Valadera, addresses the Fifth Congress of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.
- November 8 Fidel Castro sends a message to Heng Samrin, General Secretary of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, congratulating him in his re-election.

Confidential

Confidential

- December 8 Juan Almeida arrives in Phnom Penh and is welcomed by Say Phuthang, member of the Kampuchea ruling party Central Committee Political Bureau.
- December 9 Juan Almeida meets with Hun Sen, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Kampuchea, and reiterates Cuba's support for the party, government, and people of Cambodia.
- Heng Samrin, General Secretary of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee receives Juan Almeida to inform him of the success of the Fifth Party Congress.

Confidential

Confidential

Canada

- June 7 President of the National Bank of Cuba Raul Leon Torras completes a visit to Canada during which he discussed bilateral financial relations with Canadian authorities and banking officials.
- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives the credentials of Punchi Banda Gunatillaka Kalugalla, accrediting him as the Ambassador of Sri Lanka to Cuba. He is resident in Ottawa.
- August 30 Havana press announces that Central Committee member Severo Aguirre will head a delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union conference in Canada, 2-7 September.
- September 2 At the 24th Inter-Parliamentary Union conference in Ottawa, Cuban Central Committee member Severo Aguirre and his delegation discuss the foreign debt.
- September 9 The Northwest Atlantic Fishery Organization is held in Havana. Canadian Deputy Fisheries Minister Arthur May refuses a request from the European Community for a bigger catch quota for 1986.
- September 9 Central Committee member Severro Aguirre returns from the Inter-parliamentary Union Conference in Ottawa. He says the warlike and colonialist opinions suffered the greatest defeats at the meeting.

Confidential

Confidential

Cape Verde

- February 14 Jorge Risquet and Alexander Nunes Correia sign an agreement renewing cooperation between Cuba's Communist Party and the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.
- July 5 Fidel Castro sends a congratulatory message to Cape Verdian President Pereira on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Cape Verde's independence; Fidel wants to strengthen cooperation.
- Foreign Minister Malmierca sends a message to his Cape Verdian counterpart Silvino Manuel Da Luz on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Cape Verde's independence.
- August 26 Enroute to Cape Verde from Zimbabwe, Isidoro Malmierca tells Prensa Latina he is visiting several countries to exchange viewpoints on the Nonaligned Ministers' meeting in Luanda next week.

Confidential

Caribbean Islands

October 24

The US Navy announces that 3 Soviet Navy ships led by a guided missile destroyer have been in the Caribbean Ocean since late September and are expected to conduct exercises with Cuban forces.

Confidential

Chile

| | |
|-----------|---|
| August 3 | Fidel Castro meets with members of the Chilean delegation attending the meeting on foreign debt to discuss unity of the Chilean opposition to President Pinochet and a summit meeting on debt. |
| August 20 | Pascal Allende, Secretary General of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, attends a ceremony in Havana for the 20th anniversary of that organization and urges Chileans to unite against Pinochet. |

Confidential

China (PRC)

| | |
|--------------|---|
| January 17 | Beijing press reports that US Congressman Alexander met with Fidel Castro and delivered him a letter from Speaker of the US House of Representatives Thomas O'Neill. |
| February 19 | Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Jose de la Fuente and Jia Shi, China's Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, sign a trade protocol for 1985 in Beijing. |
| April 2 | A Cuban public health delegation arrives in Beijing. A memorandum on talks for cooperation and exchanges between the Ministries of Public Health of China and Cuba is signed on 13 April. |
| April 10 | Minister of External Trade Cabrizas tells a visiting Chinese sugar delegation that Cuba hopes to increase bilateral trade with China. |
| May 04 | Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras arrives in China. He visits Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Nanjing, and Beijing. |
| May 13 | Havana press reports that during his visit to Beijing, Pelegrin Torras met with his counterpart, Zhu Qizhen to discuss bilateral relations and the international situation. |
| May 14 | Beijing press reports that Pelegrin Torras and Gao Shangquan, Vice Minister of State for Restructuring the Economy, discussed China's economic restructuring at a meeting in Beijing. |
| September 18 | China's Ambassador to Cuba, Wang Jin, hosts a reception marking the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations with Cuba. |
| September 26 | A film reception marking the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Cuba is held in Beijing. |

Confidential**Colombia**

- March 19 A Cuban parliamentary delegation ends a visit to Colombia. The delegation met with government and political leaders, businessmen, and members of congress.
- April 6 Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ocampo arrives in Havana and meets with Nicaraguan President Ortega and Fidel Castro. He delivers a message to Castro from President Betancur on Central America.
- April 7 Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo delivers a message to Fidel Castro from President Betancur on the latest US proposal on Central America.
- April 9 In Bogota, Colombia, Foreign Minister Ocampo says that Fidel Castro "is willing to collaborate with the Central American peace process being carried out by the Contadora Group."
- May 31 Havana press announces that Council of Ministers Vice President Fernandez attended the first extraordinary meeting of the Ibero-American Education Congress in Bogota.
- June 28 In the August issue of Playboy Magazine, Fidel Castro names Raul to replace him after death, and denies Cuban involvement with Colombia in drug smuggling.
- July 10 Fidel Castro and Rene Rodriguez meet with visiting Colombian Congressman Dr. Jaime Betancur, who delivers a message from President Belisario Betancur.
- July 22 In a letter to former Colombian President Michelsen, Fidel Castro denies that the meeting on 30 July in Havana to analyze the regional foreign debt is aimed at creating a debtors club.
- August 1 A Colombian delegation attending the conference on foreign debt in Havana speaks to Fidel Castro of the possibility of renewing relations. Walking away, Fidel responds, "we will talk about that."
- October 9 Fidel Castro admits that there are many Colombians and US citizens in jail in Cuba for drug trafficking, during an interview on Colombian TV.
- In an interview on Colombian TV, Fidel Castro praises President Betancur's efforts to achieve peace with the guerrillas and says Betancur is "a man of goodwill and good faith."
- Fidel Castro also asserts in his TV interview, that his government avoids meddling in the affairs of other countries and explains that when we agree to do so it is because we are asked.

Confidential

- November 5 Diplomatic sources at the UN say that Colombia and Cuba are merging their respective drafts on terrorism so that the text will condemn all types and motivations, including state terrorism.
- November 17 Fidel Castro sends a message to Colombian President Betancur offering aid for the victims.
- December 3 At the 14th session of the OAS in Cartagena, Colombia proposes that Cuba rejoin the OAS. Secretary of State Shultz says there is no reason for Cuba to return to the organization.
- Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo implicitly rules out the readmission of Cuba to the Organization of American States.

Congo

January 9 Politburo member and President of the National Assembly of the Congo Jean Ganga Zanzou arrives in Havana and is greeted by Flavio Bravo.

 Vice President of the National Assembly Jorge Lezcano meets with Jean Ganga Zanzou to explain the political, social, and economic value of the recent laws passed by the National Assembly.

January 11 Vice President of the National Assembly Lezcano accompanies Jean Ganga Zanzou on a tour of the model prison, national monument, and other places of interest on the Isle of Youth.

January 14 President of the People's Government National Assembly Flavio Bravo meets with Jean Ganga Zanzou, his Congolese counterpart. Zanzou also met with Juan Almeida and toured Santiago de Cuba.

January 15 Central Committee member Oscar Fernandez Mel presents the key to the City of Havana to Jean Ganga Zanzou, President of the National Assembly of the Congo.

February 12 A Congolese Labor Party delegation headed by Minister of Secondary and Higher Education Daniel Abibi arrives in Havana. Central Committee member Carneado greets the visitors.

February 14 Daniel Abibi, Minister of Secondary and Higher Education of the Congo visit the Jose Antonio Echevarria Polytechnic Institute.

February 15-18 Daniel Abibi and his delegation visit the Ministry of Education. During a meeting with Jorge Risquet they discuss bilateral relations and progress achieved in multilateral cooperation.

March 27 Politburo member Jorge Risquet meets with Congolese Minister of Forestry Henri Djombo, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party.

March 28 Fidel Castro meets with a Congolese delegation led by Minister of Forestry Henri Djombo. They discuss the international situation and matters of mutual interest.

April 19 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane receives Dieudonne Kimbembe, Justice Minister of the Congo, to discuss bilateral relations and the current international situation.

August 14 The Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples sends a message to the Congolese Association for Friendship saluting the 22nd anniversary of the triumph of the revolution.

| | |
|--------------|---|
| September 18 | <p>Congolese Foreign Minister Antoine Ndinga-Oba arrives in Havana to preside over the activities of the sixth joint commission for bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation.</p> <p>Isidoro Malmierca greets Congolese Foreign Minister Ndinga-Oba upon his arrival in Havana. Ndinga-Oba participates in the joint Cuban-Congolese Commission from 23-27 September.</p> |
| September 26 | <p>Fidel Castro receives Congolese Foreign Minister Ndinga-Oba shortly before Ndinga-Oba concludes his visit to Cuba. Havana press reports that Ndinga-Oba met with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Jorge Risquet, and Jesus Montane, and visited industrial centers and places of historical interest during his 10-day stay.</p> <p>According to Havana press reports, Congolese Foreign Minister Antoine Ndinga-Oba met with Isidoro Malmierca to discuss current international issues and bilateral relations.</p> |
| December 4 | <p>Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Jorge Risquet meet in Luanda to discuss the struggle of the South African people against the apartheid regime.</p> |

Confidential**Costa Rica**

February 6 Five Costa Rican legislators arrive in Havana. They will visit production centers, historical sites, and recreational facilities and will meet with National Assembly and party leaders.

February 7 Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gutierrez confirms that a Cuban Government envoy met with Costa Rican officials in an effort to resolve differences between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

February 8 Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez reports that the Cuban Government has asked Costa Rica to mediate so that the interrupted dialogue with the US may be resumed.

February 9 Costa Rican President Monge says conditions are not appropriate for reestablishing diplomatic and trade relations with Cuba.

February 11 A high-ranking Cuban Foreign Ministry official denies in a report to Reuters that Havana has asked Costa Rica to help ease tensions between Havana and Washington.

 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo discusses ANPP functions, the development of tourism, and culture with a delegation from Costa Rica's Legislative Assembly.

June 5 Isidoro Malmierca calls for Nicaragua and Costa Rica to overcome their conflict with the help of the Contadora Group, during a press conference in Caracas.

Confidential

Cuba

- January 1 Speaking on Soviet TV, Cuba's Ambassador to the Soviet Union Lionel Soto says that Cuba is ready to launch a war by all of the people if attacked by the US.
- January 2 The US asks Cuba to return to American custody Ishmael Ali Labeet, a convicted mass murderer who hijacked an American Airlines flight to Cuba on 31 December.
- January 3 The Economic Commission for Latin America reports that Cuba registered a 22.6 percent increase in per capita gross domestic product—the largest in the region between 1981 and 1984.
- Minister of Basic Industry Portal tours the Rio Yara hydroelectric plant under construction in Bartolome Mazo municipality. The site will produce 3,000 kw.
- Granma reports the total general budget for 1985 is \$13.5 billion, slightly higher than the 1984 budget.
- The National Assembly of the People's Government sends a letter of solidarity to UNESCO's Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow on the attacks it has received from imperialistic interests.
- Politburo members Juan Almeida and Ramiro Valdes visit the studio in Santa Clara where a monument is being sculpted of Ernesto Che Guevara and other figures that will be erected in Santa Clara.
- Hector Hernandez, Director of the Shipyards of the Fishing Industry of Mariel reports that three 1,000-ton barges will be built in Cuba this year.
- Granma reports the 1984 budget of \$2,120,280,000 for culture and science rose to \$2,262,960,000 and the \$877,440,000 budget for construction and community services dropped to \$868,560,000 in 1985.
- Granma reports that this year's budget includes a 1,470,900,000 peso (\$1,765,080,000) allotment to the military sector, representing a 26-percent increase over 1984.
- January 4 Minister of Education Jose Ramon Fernandez speaks at the first 1985 meeting of the Ministry of Education saying it is necessary to teach youth the concept that saving is vital to the economy.
- Transport workers from the national enterprise of production and workshops respond to Fidel's statements at the forum on energy. This enterprise will export spare parts to capitalist countries.

January 7 In his address to the inaugural session of the conference against the arms race and for peace and development, President of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra calls for peace in 1985.

 In his address to the inaugural session of the international conference against the arms race, Severo Aguirre del Cristo says that military confrontation is not the way to resolve problems.

 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo meets with the representatives of five nations to the UN to explain the structure and functioning of the National Assembly.

January 8 Lisbon press reports that a total of 18 Cuban soldiers and 236 Angolans were killed as a result of guerrilla actions by UNITA in Angola between 22 and 29 December 1984.

 Director General of the World Health Organization Halfdan Mahler visits with family and community doctors in Lawton, where he expressed interest in the health program.

January 9 Politburo alternate member Montane meets with Romesh Chandra, Chairman of the World Peace Council.

January 10 Havana TV announces that the thermoelectric plant under construction in Matanzas Province will save over 100,000 tons of petroleum annually. The 330-megawatt plant will begin operation in 1986.

January 11 Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro visits Military Unit No. 4219 which was the best in the Western Army in the manufacture and recovery of spare parts.

 In his speech at the inauguration of the Victoria de Julio sugar mill, Nicaragua's Minister of Agriculture Wheelock praises Cuban aid and support from Fidel Castro in this project.

January 12 At a meeting with representatives of the Contadora nations in Nicaragua, Fidel Castro says that peace in Central America is possible and that his country is willing to assist in the effort.

 Minister of Health del Valle announces in Geneva that Cuba has withdrawn its invitation to host the 1986 annual conference of the World Health Organization.

 A monument to the memory of Celia Sanchez is dedicated in Havana's Lenin Park at a ceremony marking the fifth anniversary of her death.

 Ramiro Valdes presides, Jesus Montane speaks. Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane closes the conference against the arms race and for peace and development, which met in Havana.

Confidential

- January 13 Prensa Latina, Mexico City, reports that US Congressmen met on 12 January in Havana with Ricardo Cabrizas and Jose Ramon Fernandez to explore normalizing economic and trade relations. Fidel Castro departs Nicaragua for Havana.
- January 14 Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Carlos Lage, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists presides over the UJC Pinar del Rio provincial assembly to assess accomplishments.
- Fidel Castro chairs the opening ceremony of the party's national meeting on economic efficiency of activities included in the budget and in an address, he says to make use of human resources.
- The sixth meeting of the provisional working group of CEMA nations for microprocessor technology begins in Havana.
- January 15 The national ceremony marking Electrical Workers Day is held in Cienfuegos. Politburo alternate member Jose Ramirez Cruz and Central Committee member Ramon Cardena attend the ceremony.
- Fidel Castro speaks at a party meeting on economic efficiency. He says that human resources should be used in a useful, rational, and optimum way.
- Roberto Veiga, Secretary General of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions gives the closing speech at the first assembly held to discuss the food industry's planned production for 1985.
- January 16 Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura speaks at a party meeting on economic efficiency.
- January 17 In his news conference Alexander also says "Castro said he is willing to sit down and have talks with the US on a peaceful political solution to the situation in Nicaragua".
- In a news conference upon his return from Cuba, US Congressman Alexander quotes Fidel Castro as saying Cuba's agreement to take back "undesirable" refugees from the US was a positive step.
- In a news conference upon his return from Cuba, Congressman Jim Leach says Fidel Castro made it very clear he wanted to cooperate in the process of negotiations.
- Beijing press reports that US Congressman Alexander met with Fidel Castro and delivered him a letter from Speaker of the US House of Representatives Thomas O'Neill.

Confidential

Confidential

- January 18 During a meeting of the Executive Secretariat for Nuclear Affairs, Fidel Castro Diaz Balart says Cuba will initiate work in the peaceful use of atomic energy during the next five-year period.
- Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Pelegrin Torras discusses US aggression at the opening seminar at the National Union of Cuban Lawyers headquarters.
- Minister of the Steelworking Industry Marcos Lage reports that the Steelworking Industry will produce 776 million pesos this year and production will grow by 11 percent compared with 1984.
- January 19 Minister of Light Industry Millares tells the press in Camaguey that Cuba will increase its light industry exports this year by almost four percent over 1984.
- A Cubana jet bound for Nicaragua crashes after takeoff from Havana's International Airport. All aboard are killed. Alexandra Pollack, a leading American Communist, is among the dead.
- In an interview in El Pais, Fidel Castro says there are more than 2,000 Cuban doctors and health technicians in more than 25 Third World countries.
- Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle inaugurates Cuba's first genetics laboratory at the Jose Luis Mirando Pediatrics Hospital in Santa Clara.
- Raul Castro inaugurates the provincial education center for the Territorial Troops Militia in Havana. The center has a capacity of 720 MTT members.
- Raul Castro attends the closing meeting of the symposium held on the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Speleology Association of Cuba.
- January 20 In the El Pais interview, Fidel Castro says President Reagan is showing signs he wants to go down in history as a "President of Peace".
- El Pais also quotes Fidel Castro as saying that the recent immigration talks with the US had taken place "in a framework of seriousness, flexibility, and respect".
- January 21 Politburo member Machado Ventura tells Granma that the emphasis placed this year on the working goals of the base organizations of the PCC is contained in Fidel's notions on Cuban economy.
- Fidel Castro and Politburo alternate member Roberto Veiga attend the funeral for victims of the air crash on 19 January.

Confidential

~~Confidential~~

January 23

Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle announces in Cienfuegos that last year an infant mortality rate of 15 per 1,000 live births, the lowest in Cuba's history, was attained.

Granma reports that at the express wishes of her parents, Alexandra Pollack, the American killed in the January 19 Cubana crash, had been buried in Havana's Colon Cemetery.

Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, and alternate Politburo member Perez Herrero attend the opening of the Sixth Plenum of the National Committee of the Union of Young Communists.

Havana press reports that in 1984, for the first time since it was founded, the Cuban Fishing Fleet showed a profit.

January 25

In a Havana press conference, Bishop Malone, President of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, says Fidel Castro expressed willingness to meet with Pope John Paul II in Cuba or Rome.

The Boston Herald reports that Castro talked to the delegation from the US National Conference of Catholic Bishops about Cuba's educational system.

In a press conference, Minister of Communications Pedro Guelmes calls for maintaining quality services despite restrictions on energy and material resources.

The Boston Globe reports that the US bishops visiting Cuba toured the Lenin Vocational High School where students study in the morning and pick lemons in the afternoon.

Prensa Latina, Mexico City, reports that Fidel Castro met with the delegation from the US National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

January 26

The US Catholic bishops returning from Cuba say they are mildly encouraged by improvements in church-state relations, but expressed concern over religious discrimination in Cuba.

January 28

President of the National Association of Small Farmers Jose Ramirez Cruz inaugurates a pioneer campsite at an agricultural cooperative in Cienfuegos Province.

Jose Ramirez Cruz announces that 66 percent of the country's peasant land is under the agricultural production cooperative system, not counting those cooperatives incorporated under state enterprises.

The Second National SEPMI Conference is held This concludes the process of incorporating SEPMI into the Union of Young Communists which has been successfully carried out throughout the country.

Confidential

January 29 NBC news in Washington says that Robert Vesco is smuggling high technology computer and communications equipment to Cuba, Nicaragua, and East Bloc countries in exchange for sanctuary in Cuba.

January 30 Work Safety Director of the Ministry of Construction Orestes Gonzalez reports that there were more than 50 deaths in the construction sector in 1984 due to work-related accidents.

January 31 Archbishop Jaime Ortega of Havana tells Reuters that talks with Fidel Castro will take place in a few months about ways of improving relations between the church and government.

The 11th plenum of the Central Committee is held in Havana. Fidel Castro speaks on Cuba's foreign policies.

At the plenum, Antonio Perez Herrero is released from the offices of alternate Politburo member and as a member of the Central Committee Secretariat.

At the plenum, Jose Ramon Balaguer is designated a new Secretariat member responsible for the departments of Education, Science, and Sports.

At the plenum, Jorge Risquet is designated to head the Central Committee's Department of Revolutionary Orientation (DOR) and the Department of Culture.

The 11th plenum announces that the new director of the Revolutionary Orientation Department will be Carlos Aldana Escalante.

Former director of the DOR Orlando Fundora will head the Movement for Peace and Solidarity of the Peoples, according to an announcement made at the 11th plenum of the Central Committee.

At the plenum, Julio Camacho Aguilera is proposed to be the First Party Secretary to Santiago de Cuba. Jorge Lezcano Perez is proposed as First Party Secretary in Havana City.

Severo Aguirre del Cristo is recommended as Vice President of the National Assembly of the People's Government during the plenum.

Politburo member and first party secretary in Havana Julio Camacho Aguilera closes a meeting on economy in which 1,000 budgeted enterprises and units in Havana City were discussed.

The Archbishop of Havana Jaime Ortega denies to Reuters that any upcoming talks with Fidel Castro would center on the possibility of a visit to Cuba by Pope John Paul.

Confidential

President of the Federation of Cuban Women Vilma Espin receives a group of delegates to the fifth meeting of the UN International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez speaks at the Raul Garcia Institute of International Relations in Havana saying that in 1984 Cuba made great achievements in defense as well as in the economy.

At the Raul Garcia Institute, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez also says that the current Reagan administration is the most reactionary and aggressive government Cuba has faced since the revolution.

February 1 The Ministry of Basic Industry announces that production of goods has increased 7 percent compared to last year, and it has set 32 new production records.

February 3 In an interview in Havana with editors of The Washington Post, Fidel Castro says "we are not impatient, nor are we anxious" for an improvement in relations with the US.

Fidel Castro reiterates his willingness to "exchange views with the US on any topic," during an interview with editors of The Washington Post.

In his interview, Fidel Castro also indicated he may be prepared to scale down Cuba's military efforts in Africa and confirmed that Cuba has significantly reduced troops in Ethiopia.

February 4 At the opening of the 50th meeting of the General Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, Roberto Veiga stresses the importance of making 1985 the year of greatest economic results since the revolution.

Minister of Transportation Guillermo Garcia speaks at the main ceremony commemorating railroad workers day. The Tony Santiago rail-welding plant, built with Soviet assistance, is inaugurated.

February 5 Minister President of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply Irma Sanchez speaks on economic matters at the 50th meeting of the General Organization of Cuban Trade Unions.

During the party congress, Raul announces that a US SR-71 spy plane circumnavigated the island without violating Cuba's national territory.

February 6 Isidoro Malmierca says he discussed the situation in southern Africa with Gromyko and that "our viewpoints on those questions coincide".

William Alexander says Castro is willing to negotiate with the US on airline hijacking prevention, radio signal interference, marine rescues, and fishing.

Confidential

- February 7 The Secretariat of the Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples approves the designation of Orlando Fundora Lopez as president.
- February 8 Havana press reports that the Ministry of Basic Industry produced exportable goods equivalent to more than 370 million pesos last year. Its goal for 1985 is 440 million pesos.
- February 9 Costa Rican President Monge says conditions are not appropriate for reestablishing diplomatic and trade relations with Cuba.
- February 11 In an interview on the "MacNeil-Lehrer Newshour" shown on PBS, Fidel Castro says that Cuba's relations with the Soviets are "better than ever."
- During an interview, Fidel Castro says President Reagan has shown some flexibility in foreign affairs since the election, but blasts the US for questioning Havana's right to aid Nicaragua.
- In an interview with PBS, he adds that closer US-Cuban ties would ease global tensions but "I will not change a single one of my principles for a 1000 relations with a 1000 countries like the US."
- The joint Cuba-Guinea-Bissau committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation opens in Havana. Minister of Justice Juan Escalona presides.
- In an interview with Notimex, Cuba's Minister Without Portfolio Levi Farah says the US has used its economic power to block the Contadora efforts.
- A high-ranking Cuban Foreign Ministry official denies in a report to Reuters that Havana has asked Costa Rica to help ease tensions between Havana and Washington.
- Havana International Service reports that Cuba will enter the atomic age when the nuclear energy plant being built in Cienfuegos begins operating in 1990.
- February 12 In the second part of his interview with PBS, Fidel Castro says he will surrender power if he feels that old age or infirmity prevent him from carrying out his duties.
- In his PBS interview Fidel Castro says that Cuba has tripled the weaponry of its armed forces and "every citizen is armed" for defense since the US-led intervention in Grenada.
- In his PBS interview Fidel Castro says there are no Cubans who have been imprisoned for their political or religious beliefs. "A bit under 200" are serving sentences for political defenses.

Confidential

Confidential

- February 14 Jesus Montane speaks in Montijo saying the Cubans have made Cuba a fortress impossible for any aggressor to conquer and expresses solidarity with those in Africa confronting racist regimes.
- Party Secretariat member Jose Ramon Balaguer receives the shield of Santiago de Cuba for his revolutionary work and dedication as a party leader. Julio Camacho Aguilera presents the award.
- Members of the diplomatic mission in Havana propose that Fidel Castro and other Politburo members be precandidates to the party's congress to be held in Havana in December.
- February 15 Delegates from 12 countries attend a seminar in Havana on Caribbean network of educational initiatives to learn of Cuba's experience in incorporating productive work into general education.
- February 16 Politburo member Blas Roca presents a draft of the civil code to Flavio Bravo. Blas speaks of the importance to Cuba to have this code which is in accordance with the new reality of the revolution.
- February 18 In an interview with EFE, Fidel Castro issues a dramatic warning to the industrialized countries concerning the threat that Latin America's "unpayable" foreign debt poses for world peace.
- Armando Hart, Julio Camacho Aguilera and Vilma Espin preside at the inauguration of a park and monument dedicated to the memory of Frank Pais Garcia near Santiago. Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle inaugurates in Sancti Spiritus the first public health education center in Cuba.
- February 19 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Isidoro Malmierca speak at a Minrex meeting. Malmierca says Cuba has relations with 122 states, 120 at the ambassadorial level and two with consular representation.
- Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado presides over the inauguration of the new Battle of Santa Clara Sugar Mill in Villa Clara Province. The mill has a production capacity of 700 metric tons.
- Granma reports that US assertions that its military presence in Honduras has helped the local people in areas of health services are farcical.
- February 20 Closing the Minrex meeting, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez says that Cuba's contribution to the economic revolution should be to reduce imports from capitalist and socialist countries.
- Havana TV announces that the Union of Caribbean Construction Enterprises fulfilled its foreign construction program last year. Over 4,000 workers are determined to increase production in 1985.

Confidential

Confidential

Vilva Espin attends the second national assembly of the Federation of Cuban Women-Revolutionary Armed Forces Front in Havana. Women in the military and Territorial Militia are discussed.

February 21

The inter-African coffee organization's secretariat in Abidjan announces that Cuba has joined the 1983 International Coffee organization as an exporting member.

Jose Ramon Machado and Sergio del Valle attend a ceremony in which Raul Dorticos Torrado receives the distinction of professor emeritus at Havana's Institute of Higher Education of Medical Sciences.

February 22

At a Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions meeting, it was announced that there was a 5-percent nationwide increase in women entering the work force last year.

February 23

Vice President of the Council of Ministers Joel Domenech inaugurates the second mini-hydroelectric unit in Guantanamo Province. At a military service in Lenin Park, more than 150 young women from Havana are inducted into an anti-aircraft artillery group for two years service.

February 25

Raul Castro visits Pinar del Rio Province and notes the progress being made in defense training. In Los Palacios municipality. Raul tours the main training center built with local resources.

February 26

Lima press reports that President Ortega of Nicaragua says there are fewer than 1,000 Cuban military advisers in Nicaragua, 50 of whom will return home in May.

A military report released in Lisbon by UNITA states that 285 Angolan and 31 Cuban soldiers were killed from 14 to 25 February in attacks launched by UNITA guerrillas.

A new research plant is inaugurated in Mao municipality, Holguin Province. The Cuban Government contributed 6 million pesos for the plant's construction, the UN contributed 4 million pesos.

February 26-27

The fourth scientific conference of social sciences is held in Havana. 2,000 Cuban, Latin American, and European delegates attend the conference.

February 27

Minister of Agriculture Adolfo Diaz reports that 1984 was a record year for sales to the state with the production of more than 20.3 million quintals of agricultural goods.

The Las Lateritas research center's pilot plant in northern Oriente is inaugurated. It will open a new path in research and is increasing the recuperation of nickel.

In a radio announcement Daniel Ortega says he will withdraw 100 Cuban military advisers from Nicaragua and that the government would cease acquiring arms.

Confidential

Confidential

- February 28 At the 14th plenum of the agricultural union's national committee, Politburo alternate member Roberto Viera says that nine agricultural production records were set in 1984.
- March 1 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives UN official Margaret Joan Austin, General Under Secretary of the Technical Cooperation Department for Development. She attended the inauguration in Moa.
- March 2 Politburo member Jorge Risquet sends a congratulatory letter to port workers, who in February were able to distribute to industry some 800,000 tons of imported goods.
- March 5 Granma reports that Fidel Castro met with Oscar Alende, President of the Argentine Intransigent Party who visited Cuba at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba.
- The government issues a statement of support for the measures announced on 27 February by Nicaraguan authorities for a political solution to the Central American conflict.
- The Fourth Federation of Cuban Women Congress (FMC) opens in Havana. Fidel Castro, Jesus Montane, and others attend the opening ceremony.
- At the Federation of Cuban Women's Congress in Havana, Politburo alternate member Roberto Veiga says that the complete victory of the revolution would not be possible if it were not for women.
- Delegates to the Fourth Congress of the Federation of Cuban Women are currently studying the possibility of fathers participating in the care of hospitalized children.
- During his speech at the Women's Congress, Fidel Castro analyzed the advantages of paternal care for children.
- Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle speaks at the Women's Congress saying studies are currently being done on men participating as companions to hospitalized children and adults.
- March 6 Fidel Castro attends the second day of sessions of the Fourth Congress of the Federation of Cuban Women. He termed matters dealing with women's job opportunities as the topic to be examined.
- The Cuban Foreign Ministry issues a statement condemning the acts of genocide that Israeli occupation troops are carrying out against the people of southern Lebanon.

Confidential

Confidential

The Border Guards' eastern district is awarded the Santiago de Cuba's heroic city flag during a ceremony commemorating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the border guard units.

March 7

The Ministry of Light Industry's union for refining and distributing petroleum plans to extract 800,000 tons of domestic crude oil this year.

At the Womens' Congress, a proposal by Havana City is approved granting an award called the 23d of August to those FMC members who for 20 or 25 years conducted meritorious work in the FMC.

Speaking at the fourth FMC Congress, President of the National Association of Small Farmers Jose Ramirez Cruz underscores that Cuban women will always be able to count on the peasant's support.

On the second day of the Womens' Congress, Fidel emphasizes that the achievements Cuba has made in health make it comparable with the best services in the world in the pediatrics field.

President of the People's Savings Bank Oscar Alcalde arrives in Cuba from Panama where he attended the Latin American group meeting on savings banks.

March 8

Fidel Castro presents awards to Vilma Espin, who is confirmed as President of the FMC, and others, and holds a reception for delegates to the Fourth FMC Congress.

On the third day of the Womens' Congress, Fidel Castro presides over the morning session saying that a more persistent fight was needed in the matter of full equality for women.

Arthur Brown, Assistant Secretary General of the UN Development Program attends the inauguration of a multipurpose pilot plant which will produce 10 types of medicines basic to human health.

March 11

The Council of State issues a decree declaring official mourning until 13 March on the death of Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of the Soviet Union.

A condolence book on the death of Konstantin Chernenko is opened at the Soviet Embassy in Havana. Foreign Minister Malmierca, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and Blas Roca sign the book.

At an assessment meeting held by the party committee in the Paco Cabrera tobacco enterprise in Cosolacion del Sur, Politburo member Jose Machado Ventura stresses the need to save.

Confidential

Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia chairs the inaugural session of the 13th Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. Its main objective is to improve and extend service.

March 11-27

The 13th Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain is held in Cuba. About 90 delegates and 21 countries will attend the first congress of this union to be held in Cuba.

March 12

Fidel Castro sends a message of condolence to Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the death of Konstantin Chernenko.

March 13

On the occasion of the death of Konstantin Chernenko, party and government leaders and the general public sign books of condolence throughout the entire country.

President Reagan announces he will nominate Midge Decter, an author and editor, as a democratic member of the advisory board for radio broadcasting to Cuba, formed to oversee Radio Marti.

Ministers Jose Lopez Moreno and Georgiy Karavayev sign a construction cooperation protocol in Havana. Politburo member Cienfuegos and Central Committee member Crombet chair the meeting.

March 14

Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane receives Carlos Galliza, Secretary General of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, to discuss party relations.

In his interview with Dan Rather, Fidel Castro strongly denies any involvement by his government in drug trafficking. He says there is neither consumption of drugs nor trafficking in Cuba.

US administration officials say they do not believe Fidel Castro is loosening his ties with Moscow, even though he stayed away from Chernenko's funeral.

In a CBS interview, Fidel Castro says he is eager to cooperate with the US in stopping international drug trafficking, even offering to shoot down drug-running aircraft over his island.

March 15

In a CBS news interview, Fidel Castro does not rule out an effort to improve relations with Washington; he says he would not sacrifice his ties with other nations to please the US.

Castro denies that souring diplomatic relations had kept him from attending the funeral of Soviet leader Chernenko.

Confidential

In his interview Fidel denies that there was a Soviet submarine base in Cuba. He said there is a small base with Cuban submarines, two or three, diesel, they are not nuclear.

In a communique delivered to Agence France-Presse, UNITA says its forces had shot down a MIG-21 of the Angolan Air Force and its pilot was Cuban, Captain Garcia Ortega Gonzales.

At the 1984 Construction Ministry work assessment meeting in Havana, Jaime Crombet announces that the Construction Ministry built projects worth over 1.8 billion pesos last year.

March 17

The State Department reports that Cuba refuses to return the body of a US citizen who was arrested in Cuba when he arrived to visit relatives and died four months ago in jail.

The Miami Herald reports that Deputy Foreign Minister Alarcon says the number of Mariel boatlift refugees allowed to return to Cuba is limited to the 2,746 identified in the agreement with the US.

March 18

Angola press announces that 38 soldiers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola and 7 Cubans have been killed in the war in Angola's Kwanza Norte Province.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez presents a banner accrediting the Cienfuegos labor movement as victorious in the battle for 9th grade education.

March 19

Hamburg TV reports an interview by Swedish correspondent Toegensen in Havana. Fidel says there is a possibility that Cuban troops will be withdrawn from Africa if UN agreements are reached.

The fifth meeting of representatives of the CEMA Council for Scientific and Technical Cooperation in medical and immunobiological products begins in Havana.

Twenty-eight Cubans who came to the US in the Mariel boatlift become the second group of refugees to be deported to Cuba in an agreement reached in December with Cuba.

March 20

The Latin American-Caribbean Student Youth meeting for peace and against imperialist intervention is inaugurated in Havana by Walid Masri, President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

Politburo alternate member Armando Acosta presents the 28 September decoration to 21 CDR members in the town of Boqueron, Guantanamo Province; he urges them to work for production and defense.

Confidential

- March 21 The Bank of Cuba reports that tougher Soviet trade demands will force Cuba to buy \$100 million in sugar on the world market. A similar purchase was made last year to meet commitments to Moscow.
- Minister-President of the Central Bank of Cuba Raul Leon Torras participates in talks to reschedule part of its foreign debt with representatives from other countries.
- Representatives from more than 100 countries attend a meeting of the World Peace Council in Moscow. Orlando Fundora is nominated as vice president of the council.
- Fidel Castro meets with a delegation of American church leaders and peace activists from the Florida Council of Churches before the delegation ends its two weeks visit to Cuba.
- The Florida Council of Churches and the Cuban Ecumenical Council issue a joint statement demanding the renewal of diplomatic relations between the two nations.
- March 22 Seventeen Cubans (Marielitos) are arrested in Minneapolis, Minnesota and charged with being part of a group of traffickers in drugs and weapons.
- March 23 Angola press announces that UNITA forces attacked a People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola contingent that was defending the town of Caxito killing 13 FAPLA soldiers and a Cuban.
- The main event of the 26 July anniversary celebrations will be held in Guantanamo Province. Roberto Veiga salutes the efforts of the people for their work in this event.
- March 26 The ninth meeting of public health coordinators of the Nonaligned Movement begins in Havana. Minister of Public Health del Valle says health aid to Africa should be quick and free.
- Havana officially announces the removal of Nivaldo Herrera from his position as president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television and his replacement by Ismael Gonzalez.
- During a meeting at the UN subcommittee, Cuban delegate Rosa Diagui calls for elaborating legal measures to avoid militarizing space.
- March 27 Three Cubans were killed in clashes with UNITA forces and thirteen vehicles, including three armored cars transporting Cubans, were destroyed by UNITA forces in Samba-Caju-Kamabatela road.
- Roberto Veiga, Secretary General of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, attends the 37th meeting of the administrative committee of the International Union of Food Industry Workers.

Confidential

At the Havana municipality of Guira de Melena, site of the second national plenum on irrigation, it was announced that more than 220,000 caballerias were irrigated during 1984.

March 28

Prensa Latina reports in an interview with Excelsior that Fidel Castro said Latin America's foreign debt is an economic, political, and moral impossibility.

April 1

Granma announces the appointment of Rosa Helena Simeon Negrin as President of the Cuban Academy of Sciences. She is replacing Wilfredo Torres.

Granma announces the appointment of Robert Logando Zas as Minister of Light Industry. He is replacing Manuel Millares Rodriguez.

Granma announces the appointment of Rodrigo Garcia Leon as Minister President of the State Committee for Finance. He is replacing Francisco Garcia Valls.

Granma announces the appointment of Conrado Martinez Corona as President of the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education, and Recreation. He is replacing Carlos Galvan Vila.

Granma announces the appointment of Alberto Juan Torena for the post of Vice President of the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education, and Recreation. He is replacing Miguel Llaneras.

Havana press announces that Roberto Oganda Zas, Regional Secretary of the Communist Party has replaced Manuel Millares as Light Industries Minister.

In an effort to revitalize Cuba's economy, Rodrigo Garcia Leon takes over the presidency of the State Finance Committee from Francisco Garcia Valls.

April 4

In a TV interview in Cuba, Mario Rueda Pena says that drug addiction in the US is an evil rooted in the American way of life.

Jorge Risquet presents a banner accrediting Havana Province as millionaire province in the current sugarcane competition at a formal ceremony held at San Pedro.

April 7

Prensa Latina reports that Rene Portocarrero, considered Cuba's finest modern artist, died today at age 73.

April 8

Speaking at the UN-sponsored seminar on decolonization, Foreign Minister Malmierca says the most important US colony, from an economic as well as population standpoint, is Puerto Rico.

Isidoro Malmierca opens a UN seminar on decolonization in Havana. Representatives from 10 countries and other UN organizations will attend, including Dominican Republic statesman Juan Bosch.

Confidential

- April 9 Bridgetown press announces that Cuba, with the help of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, will open a \$4.5 million multipurpose pilot plant producing drugs in Havana.
- Minister of Culture Armando Hart presides over the opening ceremony of the 17th annual conference of Caribbean historians in Havana.
- April 10 Fidel Castro greets Raul Castro at Jose Marti International Airport upon his return from the USSR, Poland, and East Germany.
- April 11 Havana press announces that 100 youths who have completed military training or belong to the Youth Labor Army will soon leave for the USSR to train in the construction of oil pipelines.
- The Architecture and Urbanism Directorate of Cardenas, Matanzas, reports that work on 59 projects was halted during the first quarter of this year for violations of the licensing regulations.
- April 12 Fidel Castro meets with Abdul Kuroma, Chairman of the UN Special Committee on Decolonization who reported on the seminar held from 8-10 April. They discuss various matters of world interest.
- April 15 Leon Febres-Cordero and Fidel Castro visit Cienfuegos and tour the regional economic centers.
- April 16 Juan Almeida and Jorge Risquet preside over the main ceremony commemorating the 24th anniversary of the proclamation of the revolution's socialist nature and militiamen's day.
- April 16-18 The 15th session of the Soviet-Cuban intergovernmental commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation is held in Havana.
- April 17 In an interview with an Ecuadoran journalist, Fidel Castro says he and Febres-Cordero discussed trade, support for the Contadora negotiations, and agreed that foreign debt is an unbearable burden. A third group of 31 Cubans classified as ineligible by the US Government arrive in Havana; 62 Cuban emigres are already in the US by virtue of agreements signed by the US and Cuba in December.
- April 18 Havana press reports that the 16th contingent of the Venceremos Brigade will arrive in Havana from the US on 21 April to spend 2 weeks working the potato harvest.
- April 19 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Ivan Arkhipov sign the protocol containing the agreements made during the Cuban-Soviet intergovernmental commission meeting. Fidel attends the signing.

April 22 The Cuban Foreign Ministry issues a declaration rejecting and condemning the South African racist regime's unilateral decision to install a so-called temporary government in Namibia.

 Raul Castro sends a congratulatory message to Venezuela municipality in Ciego de Avila Province on the occasion of it being proclaimed ready for defense.

April 23 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez presides over the University of Havana's main ceremony commemorating Vladimir Ilyich Lenin's 115th birthday anniversary.

April 25 Nicaragua announces that 100 Cuban military advisers will leave the country on 2 May and that it will pardon 107 political prisoners.

 In a letter to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, the Cuban Foreign Ministry rejects the new South African maneuver of installing a so-called interim government in Namibia.

 Forty-four Cubans return to Cuba in the fourth deportation flight under an agreement between the US and Cuba.

April 26 Havana press announces that Elena Gil, an anti-Machado fighter and trade union leader in the 1930's, died today.

April 27 At the International Medical Exposition in Havana, Fidel Castro says that Cuba now occupies the number-one spot in the Third World in regards to public health.

 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and other Cuban and Soviet officials participate in a meeting in Havana with D. I. Maslakov, First Deputy Chairman of Gosplan to discuss the development of electronics in Cuba.

April 30 The 16th contingent of the Venceremos Brigade visiting Cuba finished its agricultural and construction work. The 154 brigade members from 10 regions of the US contributed 2,300 pesos to Cuba.

May 1 Fidel Castro leads Cuba's May Day parade through Revolution Square. He and other leaders of the Central Committee watch 500,000 workers march in a parade chanting, for Cuba with Fidel.

 Secretary General of the Central Organization of Cuban Trades Unions Roberto Veiga, speaking at the May Day celebrations in Havana, stresses support for cancellation of the foreign debt.

 Raul Castro attends May Day ceremonies in Sancti Spiritus and presents the ninth grade battle achievers banner to the labor movement.

 Raul Castro, Jorge Risquet, and Rosario Fernandez, member of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions in Sancti Spiritus holds a press conference on the 5th anniversary of the founding of the MTT.

Confidential

- May 2 Havana TV reports that the US Government has asked the Nicaraguan Government to break relations with Cuba and the USSR as a condition for the suspension of the trade blockade imposed by the US.
- In a farewell ceremony for 100 departing Cuban military advisers, Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega says, "We are not stepping back even one millimeter in our relations with Cuba."
- Deputy Foreign Minister Roberto Alarcon says the trade embargo imposed on Nicaragua by the US, "is an irresponsible measure and part of an escalation that could include other types of actions."
- The Georgi Dimitrov Brigade of Cuban construction workers returns to Havana after working one year at the nuclear power plant in Kozloduy, Bulgaria.
- Raul Castro greets 100 Cuban military advisers who return after training Government troops in Nicaragua. Prensa Latina condemns as "immoral" President Reagan's decision to impose a total trade embargo on Nicaragua.
- May 3 Granma denounces the US trade embargo imposed on Nicaragua and says the Sandinist people will not be subdued or frightened.
- May 5 At the closing of the national meeting of students of technical sciences, Fidel Castro says the quality of Cuba's youth is one of Cuba's most important resources.
- May 6 In a meeting with the diplomatic corps, Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Konstantin Katushev says that trade between the two countries will increase to more than 8 billion rubles per year.
- May 7 Prensa Latina reports that the coordinating bureau of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement condemn the trade embargo and other economic measures imposed by the US against Nicaragua.
- Soviet Deputy Chairman Ivan Kalin arrives in Havana to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Soviets in the Great Patriotic War and the 25th anniversary of Soviet-Cuban relations.
- Minister of Interior Ramiro Valdes decorates Soviet specialists working in the ministry with the Ernesto Guevara Order, First Degree and the Internationalist Combatant Medal, Second Class.
- Politburo alternate member Jose Ramirez Cruz and Minister of the Sugar Industry Diocles Torralba preside over the second national meeting of sugarcane cooperative members in Matanzas Province.

Confidential

Confidential

- May 8 Cuba and the Soviet Union celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations. Fidel Castro attends the ceremony in Havana; Raul Castro and Ivan Kalin speak.
- Raul Castro says that Cuba's ties with the Soviet Union are as unshakable as ever and will remain so. Ivan Kalin and Flavio Bravo, President of the National Assembly discuss matters of mutual interest related to the work of the two organizations.
- May 9 ILO Director General Francis Blanchard arrives in Havana to attend meetings with Roberto Veiga, CTC Secretary General.
- Raul Castro presides over a military ceremony on the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism at the tomb of the Soviet internationalist soldiers in Havana. Ivan Kalin also is present.
- Foreign Minister Malmierca meets with Ivan Kalin. During the meeting they underscore the friendship ties which unite the two countries. In Havana, Ivan Kalin places a floral wreath in tribute to 78 Cuban soldiers who died fulfilling their duties during World War II.
- May 10 Havana press reports that Uruguayan Senator Juan Adolfo Singer, while attending a meeting in Washington, said that his country plans to increase trade with Cuba.
- Fidel and Raul Castro, and Ivan Kalin attend a reception in Havana held by USSR Ambassador Konstantin Katushev on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of fascism's defeat.
- May 13 Fidel Castro presents the Felix Varela Order, First Grade, to Venezuelan intellectual Miguel Otero Silva. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Armando Hart attend the ceremony.
- May 14 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Solomentsev preside over the ceremony of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.
- Solomentsev assures the Cuban people that the Soviet people have been, are, and will always be faithful friends and comrades.
- Francis Blanchard, Director General of the ILO, expresses satisfaction with what he observed in Cuba and was impressed by the views of Fidel Castro.
- Jorge Risquet speaks at a Cuban-Soviet friendship ceremony in Havana supporting the USSR's effort to halt or reverse the nuclear arms race in the world and to prevent the US from carrying it into space.

Confidential

Jorge Risquet speaks at the Cuban-Soviet Friendship ceremony by discussing various aspects of Cuban-Soviet cooperation, including economic, scientific, and cultural relations.

Mikhail Solomentsev speaks at the closing of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship ceremony in Havana saying that although Cuba and the USSR are miles apart, "we are strongly linked by internationalism."

May 15 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives Enrique Olivares Santana who presents his credentials as Mexican Ambassador to Cuba.

Fidel and Raul Castro and other Cuban leaders receive the commemorative medal of the 40 years of victory of the Great Patriotic War from Mikhail Solomentsev.

May 16 Jesus Montane accompanies Mikhail Solomentsev and his delegation to the Isle of Youth where they take part in the opening of a new printing combine built with technical assistance from the Soviets.

May 17 Solomentsev departs for the USSR. Jorge Risquet and Jesus Montane Oropesa bid him farewell at Jose Marti Airport.

Havana press announces that Villa Clara Province has met its raw sugar production plan for the present harvest by completing production of 1,005,000 metric tons of sugar.

May 20 The US launches Radio Marti, a Spanish-language broadcast service to Cuba. Fidel Castro reacts by suspending the immigration pact, halting visits to Cuba by Cuban-Americans, and radio jamming.

Eleven former Cuban political prisoners, the first to be freed under a 1984 US-Cuba accord, arrive in Miami Airport minutes before Fidel Castro shuts off emigration from Cuba.

Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado presides at a party meeting in Cienfuegos. He says the best use of the workday should be supervised by the party through the militants and administrations.

Secretariat member Balaguer presides at a party meeting in Villa Clara. He says it is necessary, with respect to cadre policy, to fulfill one of the resolutions adopted by the party congress.

May 21 TASS reports that Radio Marti's broadcasts to Cuba are "ideological sabotage" against the island.

Confidential

Thousands of workers, students, and officials take part in Havana and other Cuban cities in demonstrations in support of the government's resolute reply to the US for beginning Radio Marti. A meeting is held with generals, officials, sergeants, soldiers, and civilian employees who work at the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces to denounce Radio Marti. Cuban labor, social, and cultural organizations condemn the US decision to initiate transmission of Radio Marti. Havana press reports that Cuba has stepped up its attempts to jam Radio Marti. Havana TV reports that the Permanent Congress for Latin American Workers Trade Union Unity condemns the subversive US broadcasts against Cuba. Politburo member Pedro Miret and Central Committee alternate member Marcos Portal preside over an event in Havana in support of the Cuban position in response to Radio Marti.

Culture Minister Armando Hart, Cuban artists, and intellectuals sign a draft document in response to Radio Marti reaffirming to defend the future with weapons in hand if necessary.

May 22

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez closes the first meeting of young attorneys held on the Isle of Youth. He discusses the importance of judicial work in all crimes and in economic matters as well.

May 23

Cuban Ambassador to the UN Oscar Oramas conveys a message from Fidel Castro to UN Secretary General de Cuellar in which Fidel calls the US decision to begin Radio Marti cynical and provocative.

Paris press reports that Cuban candidates for immigration can travel to the US via other countries, despite the suppression of the immigration agreements between Havana and Washington.

The National Association of Cuban Economists condemns Radio Marti.

May 24

Cuban religious organizations release a declaration supporting the government's position on Washington's anti-Cuban Radio station, Radio Marti.

May 27

Havana International Service inaugurates an hour-long Havana English broadcast to North America.

May 28

UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar arrives in Havana. He discusses the world economic situation, Central America, and South Africa with Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and I. Malmierca.

The 48th meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy opens in Havana.

President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo announces that the eighth regular meeting of the second session of the National Assembly is scheduled for 4 and 5 July.

Confidential

Confidential

May 29

For the first time outside Europe, an exhibit of nuclear equipment and instruments from socialist areas begins in Havana.

Secretary General of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions Roberto Veiga announces that a trade union conference of Latin American and Caribbean workers will be held 15-17 July in Havana.

Fidel Castro and de Cuellar visit the Isle of Youth. Fidel tells Namibian students he is willing to send "200,000" more Cuban troops to Angola if South Africa fails to grant Namibia independence.

Fidel Castro speaks to students on the Isle of Youth suggesting the possibility of a US invasion of Cuba. He says the results would be "the Americans will have more dead than in World War II."

Perez de Cuellar addresses Namibian students on the Isle of Youth telling them it is a sacred duty for him and the organization which he heads to continue working for Namibia's independence.

May 30

At a press conference in Havana, Perez de Cuellar says that the UN will not request the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola because that is a bilateral matter.

Perez de Cuellar also says that he is very pleased by Fidel Castro's encouragement to him about Latin America's foreign debt.

During his talks with Castro, de Cuellar says that they did not officially discuss Radio Marti, but Castro said he felt it was an insult to name the radio station after Cuba's national hero.

Five residents from other countries receive a letter of congratulations from the interior minister on becoming Cuban citizens.

On Namibia, Perez de Cuellar says nobody has the right to move away from UN Resolution 435 which calls for the withdrawal of South Africa from that territory and free elections.

May 31

Havana TV announces that spring sugarcane planting is considerably behind schedule. Of the more than 13,000 caballerias that should be planted by now, only 8,941 have been.

Fidel Castro, Raul Castro, and other Cuban officials take part in a ceremony at Jose Marti International Airport where Perez de Cuellar departs for the Dominican Republic.

Confidential

Confidential

During a technical stopover in Mexico City, Isidoro Malmierca says the US-Cuban immigration agreement will remain suspended until the provocations transmitted over Radio Marti cease.

In an interview with Bohemia, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez asserts that national independence is an indispensable prerequisite for development.

The 48th meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy concludes with the signing of a protocol and issues a communique opposing the arms race.

June 1

In Mexico City, Malmierca tells reporters that the immigration agreement between the US and Cuba will remain suspended until Radio Marti ends.

The Cuban National Bank discloses that Moscow pays Havana 10 times the world price of sugar as part of its long-term support for the Cuban Government.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez tells delegates to the CEMA nuclear meeting that Cuba attributes great significance to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, especially electrical energy.

June 3

Vilma Espin meets with more than 200 delegates from 24 countries who are participating in the Latin America and Caribbean women's meeting in Havana. Fidel Castro also meets the delegates.

June 4

Fidel Castro attends discussions on foreign debt that are taking place at the meeting on the role of women today in Latin America and the Caribbean.

June 5

Cuba asks Western banks and governments for more flexible terms in the repayment of its foreign debt. Cuba has \$3.4 billion in foreign debts to the West and has to repay \$260 million this year.

June 6

Fidel Castro meets with Andronik Melkonovich Petrosyants, Chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy to discuss construction of the Juragua nuclear power plant.

Politburo members Jorge Risquet and Roberto Veiga preside over a meeting commemorating the 15th anniversary of the Trabajadores newspaper.

June 10

Havana International Service reports that the thermoelectric plant located east of Havana will be completed and that the setup of 500-kilovolt transmission lines will continue.

Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura presides over the ceremony of the creation of the Pinar del Rio City Forest. Raul Castro visits Sancti Spiritus Province and awards Ready for the Defense banners to Jatibonico and Teguaso, the first in the province to simultaneously reach that level.

Confidential

Confidential

- June 12 At a press conference on the occasion of a Latin American women's meeting, Fidel Castro says the Panamanian National Defense Forces are the most intelligent and astute Latin Americans he knows.
- June 12-14 Latin American Communist Party representatives meet in Havana and discuss the Latin American economic crisis, Central America, and Chile.
- June 13 Havana Radio announces that Guillermo Garcia, Minister of Transportation, has been dismissed from his position and will be replaced by Diocles Torralba Gonzalez, Minister of the Sugar Industry.
- Havana Radio announces that Antonio Rodriguez Maurell is the new Minister of the Sugar Industry.
- The Council of State announces the creation of the Cuban Civil Aeronautics Institute and the appointment of Luis Orlando Dominguez as its president.
- Cubana de Aviacion reports that it has enlarged its air fleet with two Soviet IL-76 wide-body cargo planes which have a maximum capacity of 40 tons of cargo each.
- Havana press announces that young workers, male or female, who wish to work and qualify in CEMA socialist countries can do so if they have a minimum of 1 year experience in production or services.
- June 14 The State Department will suspend the processing of preference immigrant visas in Havana on 18 June in response to Cuba's suspension of last December's immigration agreement with the US.
- National Institute of Tourism President Padron, Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas, and Nicaraguan Tourism Minister Herty Lweites open the sixth tourism convention, Cuba-Tur-85, in Havana.
- Kim Yong-nam and his delegation visit the Havana City Center of Biological Research and are informed on the production of interferon. Cuba is one of 14 countries producing this substance.
- Minister of Culture Armando Hart and National Coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution Armando Acosta sign an agreement for cooperation between the two organizations.
- June 16 In Cuba Socialista, Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart says that in 15 years Cuba will be able to transfer 25 percent of electricity production to nuclear power stations.
- June 17-20 Raul Castro visits eight municipalities in Las Tunas and inaugurates the Paco Cabrera provincial school of the Territorial Troops Militia in Puerto Padre.

Confidential

Confidential

- June 18 At the inauguration of the Alejo Carpentier printing shop in Las Tunas, Politburo member Ramon Machado says the plan to remodel and modernize the national press should be completed by 1990.
- The US diplomatic mission in Havana stops processing visa applications from Cubans, effectively ending Cuban immigration to the US.
- Raul Castro presides over the inauguration in Las Tunas of the provincial printing shop, Alejo Carpentier. It will print the newspaper named 26 and propaganda and ideological materials.
- Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle inaugurates the Orthopedics-85 Congress in Havana. More than 1,000 specialists from approximately 40 countries attend.
- June 19 Havana press announces that Cuba has been admitted as member with full rights to the Latin American Parliament, which is meeting in Brasilia.
- Raul Castro presents the "ready for Defense" banner to the municipality of Majibacoa, Las Tunas Province, the first municipality of this eastern province to win this award.
- Jesus Montane meets with delegates to the Caribbean student seminar on the economic crisis and the unpayable foreign debt in Santiago de Cuba.
- Madrid press reports that UNITA has announced in Lisbon that a residence for Cuban and Soviet troops in Huambo has been destroyed.
- June 20 The London press reports that Bulgarian, Cuban, and East German troops are fighting alongside Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan.
- Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes is elected delegate to the party's third congress during the Interior Ministry's party members' third conference held in Santiago de Cuba.
- June 21 Havana radio says the US is "playing with fire" by implicating Nicaragua in the slaying of six Americans in El Salvador.
- June 21-22 Raul Castro, Vilma Espin, Guillermo Garcia, and Miguel Cano Blanco accompany a high-level delegation of the Uruguayan Communist Party on a visit to Moa in eastern Cuba.
- June 22 Raul Castro participates in several activities connected with the defense tasks in Holguin.
- Fidel Castro speaks at the closing session of the "Orthopedia-85" conference in Havana.
- The Mexican training ship Cuauhtemoc departs Havana for the United States.

Confidential

Confidential

- June 24 The regional Information Center that will supply news services to provinces of Ciego de Avila and Camaguey is inaugurated in Agramonte.
- Paris press, announced in Lisbon, that UNITA killed 187 Angolan and 11 Cuban soldiers during operations between 18-22 June.
- June 25 Carlos Aldana, Chairman of the Department of Revolutionary Orientation announces the opening of a regional television information center in Camaguey from which Tele Rebelde will broadcast.
- June 26 Politburo members Juan Almeida and Jose Ramon Machado visit the installations of the sporting goods industry, marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of this industry.
- June 27 Vilma Espin makes the closing remarks at the graduation of the Fe del Valle FMC National Cadre School in Havana which coincides with the 10th anniversary of the founding of the cadres.
- Politburo member Jorge Risquet opens a symposium on trade movement and economic and labor education.
- Flavio Bravo returns from Brazil where he attended the 7th interparliamentary meeting of Europe and Latin America and the 11th regular assembly of the Latin American Parliament.
- June 28 In Playboy Magazine, Fidel Castro says US-Cuban relations have worsened "considerably" since President Reagan's election and that he would meet Reagan in the interest of improving relations.
- In the August issue of Playboy Magazine, Fidel Castro names Raul to replace him after death, and denies Cuban involvement with Colombia in drug-smuggling.
- June 29 Politburo member Jorge Risquet relays greetings from Fidel Castro to the symposium being held in Havana on the role of the trade union movement in the economic and labor education of the workers.
- Jorge Debase, head of Cubatur, says Cuba has unveiled ambitious plans that could soon see tourism challenging sugar as the island's main source of hard currency.
- Granma announces that low rainfall and high temperatures over the past two years have caused water rationing and a rise in diarrheal illnesses in Cuba.
- June 30 Prensa Latina reports that "Air Cubana" will begin weekly flights to Brussels on 10 July. The flights will depart on Wednesdays, stopping in other European cities before returning on Thursdays.

Confidential

Confidential

- July 1 The Council of State announces the release of Humberto Perez Gonzalez from his post as Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Minister President of the Central Planning Board.
- Council of Ministers Vice President Jose Lopez Moreno is appointed Minister President of the JUCEPLAN and Raul Cabrera Nunez, Minister of Construction.
- Reuters report that Havana is considering a major government shakeup including a more prominent role for Fidel Castro's younger brother, Raul, and a new Foreign Minister.
- July 2 Fidel Castro presides over the party's 12th plenum. A decision is made to postpone the Third Party Congress until 4-7 February 1986.
- The first Founder's Plaque of the National Scientific Research Center is awarded to Fidel Castro as a major supporter of that center, which is celebrating its 20th anniversary.
- At the National Scientific Research Center's 20th anniversary celebration, Jose Ramon Fernandez emphasizes the need for scientists to work in line with the economy.
- July 3 Raul Castro presides over a military farewell ceremony for Col. Gen. Vladimir Konchitz, principal adviser to the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, who concludes his work in Cuba.
- July 4 Fidel Castro discusses the political situation, foreign debt, and the creation of a new international economic order with the 650 delegates who will attend the Youth Festival in Moscow.
- Raul Castro awards banners to delegates to the 12th World Youth and Student Festival at the University of Havana.
- Fidel Castro addresses the largest graduating class ever of students from teacher training institutes of higher education, 11,300; 2,700 with bachelors' degrees in primary education.
- July 5 A meeting of the Federation of Latin American Journalists opens in Havana with a call for greater protection in Latin America where 210 reporters had been killed in the last 25 years.
- July 6 Raul Castro tours Guantanamo Province where the 32nd anniversary of the Moncada victory will be held. He tours a tool factory and a salt plant and meets with members of the Young Worker's Army.

Confidential

Confidential

- July 7 The FELAP Congress approves a declaration against the operation of Radio Marti and denounces "the constant aggressions by the CIA and the US Government against Cuba."
- July 8 A water quota assignment plan is implemented in Havana to counter the prolonged drought that has hurt agriculture throughout Cuba.
- Fidel Castro presides over the eighth regular meeting of the National Assembly of the People's Government.
- The National Assembly of the People's Government approves the release of Deputy Jorge Lezcano from his post as Assembly Vice President and ratifying Severo Aguirre to replace him.
- At the National Assembly Meeting, Fidel Castro responds to President Reagan's address to the Bar Association, calling Reagan crazy and deranged.
- Fidel Castro, in a interview with publisher Jeffrey Elliot and US Congressman Mervyn Dymally, says Cuba's relations with the US have worsened since President Reagan took office.
- A water quota assignment plan is in effect in Havana City, beginning today.
- The National Assembly of the People's Government approves a declaration supporting the UN, a position recently stated by Fidel to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.
- The birth, marriages, and death registry bill is unanimously approved during the first day's session of the eighth meeting of the National Assembly.
- At the FELAP Congress, Fidel Castro says a moratorium of the foreign debt, the establishment of a new international economic order, and economic integration were pillars for Third World progress.
- Fidel Castro bids farewell to 650 delegates who will represent Cuba at the 12th World Youth and Student Festival in Moscow.
- July 9 Raul Castro attends FAR maneuvers in Camaguey.
- Cuban official Betancourt Roa is traveling through Latin America on behalf of Fidel Castro inviting the continent's presidents to participate in a meeting on foreign debt. Brazil refuses to attend.
- July 10 Prensa Latina, Pyongyang, reports that in Fidel's interview with Dymally and Elliot, Fidel said the decision to hold the 1988 Olympics in Seoul was sectarian.

Confidential

Confidential

- July 12 Fidel Castro invites Latin American political personalities to a meeting in Havana on 30 July to discuss the regional foreign debt.
- July 13 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez denies that recent cabinet changes had anything to do with the 45-day postponement of the Third Party Congress.
- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez announces that the Superior Institute of Economy would bear the name of Ernesto Che Guevara.
- July 15 President of the National Energy Commission Joel Domenech opens the Energy Under the Revolution exhibit in Havana. He says Cuba saved 225,000 tons of oil during the first half of the year.
- The Latin American-Caribbean Workers Conference on the Foreign Debt opens in Havana with more than 300 labor leaders from 30 countries in the region attending.
- Prensa Latina reports that Fidel Castro has invited Latin American representatives to meet in Havana on 30 July to discuss the region's foreign debt.
- In a speech at a trade union conference on foreign debt, Roberto Veiga accuses the US of encouraging organizations from attending the conference in Havana.
- Raul Castro presides in Havana over the graduation ceremonies of the students of several military training centers. The graduating classes have been named after the 32nd anniversary of Moncada.
- Beirut press reports that Cuba, Switzerland, and France inform the Lebanese Foreign Ministry that they do not go along with the US measures taken against Beirut International Airport.
- July 16 In the Elliot-Dymally interview, Fidel Castro also says a renewal of economic relations with the US would not imply essential benefits for Cuba.
- Cuban Ambassador to the UN Oscar Oramas sends a letter to the president of the UN Special Committee on Decolonization accusing the US of violating the Tlatelolco Treaty.
- Fidel Castro sends a message to the women of all the world who are participating at the UN world conference in Nairobi, Kenya stressing Cuba's solidarity with the event.
- The sixth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution is commemorated at AALAPSO headquarters in Havana. AALAPSO Secretary General Rene Anillo and Nicaraguan officials preside.

Confidential

Confidential

Public Health Minister Sergio del Valle attends the 24th meeting of the Pan-American Health Organization research advisory committee in Havana.

Fidel Castro presides over the second day of the Latin American and Caribbean Labor Union Conference on foreign debt and holds a reception for the delegates.

July 17

An emergency plan for port workers is established. They reiterate their disposition to work Monday-Sunday, day and night, in response to the call formulated by the Communist Party of Cuba.

Pedro Miret reports that the manufacturing and refurbishing of spare parts increased its value amounting to over 238 million pesos during the first 6 months of 1985.

Central Committee member Humberto Miguel Fernandez receives a pledge from agricultural and forestry workers in Cienfuegos to produce 1,792,000 quintals of food and 420,000 of vegetables in 1986.

Cuba, Argentina, Bolivia, Mexico, and the Pan-American Health Organization sign scientific, and technical cooperation agreements. Sergio del Valle signs for Cuba.

July 18

The Latin American-Caribbean Trade Union conference on foreign debt ends. Delegates pledge overwhelming support for Cuba's proposal that the region's foreign debt be canceled.

At the trade union conference on foreign debt, it was agreed that 23 October will be the "Day of Action Against the Foreign Debt."

Raul Castro presides over the Havana graduation ceremony of approximately 1,700 engineers and architects enrolled in the Jose Antonio Echeverria Higher Polytechnical Institute.

Raul Castro decorates a group of workers who helped manufacture Dragon One, first armored tank of the Antonio Maceo No. 2 Invader Column, commanded by Camilio Cienfuegos.

Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes attends a graduation ceremony for students of various education centers of the Ministry of Interior.

July 19

The municipality of Sandino declares itself ready for defense, thus becoming the first in Pinar del Rio Province to achieve this condition. Raul Castro congratulates the people of Sandino.

Prensa Latina reports that Fidel Castro told the participants at the union leaders debt conference that the US has "revitalized plans to eliminate him physically" because of the debt controversy.

Confidential

Confidential

- July 20 Havana press reports that the fishing industry in Pinar del Rio has netted 681.5 tons of their 1,000-ton goal in lobster production which will add \$10 million to the national economy.
- July 22 Latin American journalists participate in a seminar on Latin American and Caribbean foreign debt at the Jose Marti International Journalist Institute in Havana.
- Ambassador to the UN Oscar Oramas says Cuba supports the formation of a Latin America common front to discuss the foreign debt and to tackle the reorganization of the economic order.
- Raul Castro presides over the Children's Day main ceremony in Havana's Jose Marti Pioneer City. He speaks of the positive political mood he has noticed in different parts of the country.
- July 24 Fidel Castro meets with delegates who attended the women's conference in Nairobi, Kenya from 10-19 July.
- July 25 Havana press reports that commercial activity increased 7.2 percent compared to the first semester of 1984. Goods worth 181 million pesos were produced.
- Granma sets the tone for Fidel Castro's annual keynote speech by attacking the US and echoing his recent calls for the cancellation of Latin America's foreign debt.
- July 26 Fidel Castro, speaking in Guantanamo City on the 32nd anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks, blasts the US for stationing troops on Guantanamo Bay.
- Fidel Castro receives "26 July" anniversary greetings from leaders of many foreign governments. Fidel Castro's 26 July speech focuses on the Latin American debt crisis and domestic affairs, announcing that Cuba produced eight million tons of sugar in its latest harvest.
- July 29 The Fifth Latin American and Caribbean Journalists Seminar on Journalism and Foreign Debt ends in Havana with the approval of a declaration in which the delegates opposed the foreign debt payment.
- July 30 The Latin American-Caribbean debt conference opens in Havana. Fidel Castro explains the general rules governing the meeting to the participants.
- Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez returns from Peru after attending President Garcia's inauguration. He tells the press he discussed bilateral matters with various presidents.

Confidential

~~Confidential~~

Havana press reports that despite Camaguey's agricultural workers' efforts, it has been impossible to fulfill the tuber production plan during the first semester because of drought conditions.

The second course on current nuclear science problems is inaugurated in the University of Havana auditorium attended by Jose Ramon Balaguer and professors from seven countries.

August 1

The Habana del Este thermoelectric plant in Santa Cruz de Norte, the largest such plant ever built in Cuba, is scheduled to be completed by December.

August 4

Fidel Castro speaks at the conference on foreign debt saying Latin America's huge foreign debt is unpayable and describes it as a "cancer that must be rooted out."

Fidel Castro states that he has absolutely no links with the Shining Path organization, but that the existence of this organization is indicative of a deep economic crisis in Peru.

Notimex reports that Fidel Castro denied reports that Costa Rican financier Robert Vesco is imprisoned in Cuba—he said Vesco decided on his own to live there.

Notimex reports that Fidel Castro said he could not assure that he will attend a parliamentary meeting in Uruguay because he must take precautions against a probable assassination attempt.

Fidel Castro holds a press conference with reporters attending the Continental Dialogue on the Latin American-Caribbean Debt.

August 6

The Medical Committee for the Prevention of Nuclear War sends letters to Gorbachev and Reagan in observance of the recent Soviet decision to suspend nuclear testing until January 1986.

August 7

The Council of State declares three days of official mourning in observance of the death of President Burnham of Guyana. Fidel describes Burnham as a friend of the Third World and Cuba.

August 9

Havana TV reports on the note delivered to the US Interests Section in Havana warning of possible retaliation against future overflights by the US.

August 10

The Cuban Foreign Ministry sends a message to the US Interests Section in Havana charging that an SR-71 spy aircraft of the US Air Force violated Cuban airspace on 8 August.

Thousands of Guantanamo residents demonstrate expressing their repudiation at the US SR-71 aircraft for violating Cuban airspace on 8 August.

Havana TV reports that the new airport being constructed in Ciego de Avila is scheduled to be completed by December. Initially the runway will be 2,400 meters long.

August 11

Havana Radio notes Ecuadoran President Febres-Cordero's comment on the foreign debt, in which he notes that a political emphasis should be put on the problem.

Havana Radio notes Sebastian Alegrett, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System says, in Caracas, that those countries who fail to pay their debt do so because they have no choice.

August 12

Cuban writer Armando Valladares tells AFP in Madrid that Ricardo Bofill, a Cuban dissident who had been in prison in Cuba since 24 September 1983, was released on 8 August.

FAR members condemn the violation of Cuban airspace by a US SR-71 aircraft on 8 August.

August 13

Water rationing measures are announced at a meeting in Havana due to the intense drought. If there is no substantial rainfall soon, Havana will not run out of water by October or November.

Vice Foreign Minister Giraldo Mazola and Hucine Zatout, Ambassador from Algeria to Cuba, sign a cultural exchange pact in Havana for the years 1985-86.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez heads the national committee formed to organize the activities commemorating the United Nations' 40th anniversary in Cuba.

Havana TV announces that a 110 ac/dc 34.5 kilowatt electric power substation called Industrial Santiago was inaugurated recently in Santiago de Cuba, with Pedro Miret in attendance.

Cuba introduces a resolution in the UN Decolonization Committee reaffirming the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence.

August 15

The UN Committee on Decolonization approves a resolution reaffirming the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to independence. The resolution was submitted by Cuba and Venezuela.

Havana press reports that funds approximating 36.5 million pesos have been designated for buildings and hydraulic installations in Guantanamo Province.

Confidential

- August 16 Raul Castro speaks at the ceremony commemorating the 60th anniversary of the first Cuban Marxist-Leninist party founded by Emilio Rodriguez Lara.
- Raul Castro presents awards to Emilio Rodriguez Lara and Fabio Grobart at the ceremony of the founding of the first Marxist-Leninist party. Grobart speaks denouncing the US.
- Raul Castro presides over defense training courses for party and government leaders in Camaguey.
- According to statistics, at the end of the first half of 1985, the number of female workers in Cuba totaled 1,180,940, which is 19,000 more than at the same time in 1984.
- August 18 Isidoro Malmierca receives Budimir Loncar, Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, to exchange views on bilateral cooperation and international issues.
- August 19 The 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Poland is celebrated by the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples.
- August 20 Pascal Allende, Secretary General of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, attends a ceremony in Havana for the 20th anniversary of that organization and urges Chileans to unite against Pinochet.
- Ceremonies are held marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Federation of Cuban Women. Fidel Castro sends a congratulatory message; a special 5 cents commemorative stamp is issued.
- A ceremony is held in Lenin Hall, in the municipality of Regla, of the fourth call-up of voluntary female military service in the 1st Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment.
- Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto and Marcos Portal visit Moa to observe the inauguration of the first gantry crane, a basic element in the production process of Cuba.
- August 22 Prensa Latina reports that Cuba's oil output is growing and the country is planning to pump two million tons of oil in 1990, according to Basic Industry Ministry estimates.
- Pinar del Rio electric energy transmission and distribution enterprise workers begin operating a 110,000 watt sub-power plant with a capacity of 12,200 kilowatts in Bahia Honda Municipality.
- August 24 In a radio interview in Santa Barbara, President Reagan says the US should maintain its 24-year-old trade embargo against Cuba.

Confidential

Confidential

- August 26 The Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions supports the Namibian people, who are waging a battle under the SWAPO leadership to achieve their independence.
- Havana press announces that about 15,000 students (an increase over previous years) from African nations and Nicaragua will receive their education on the Isle of Youth this year.
- In a press conference, Jesus Escandel says the CTC supports the Namibian people who are waging a battle, under the SWAPO leadership, to achieve their independence.
- August 27 Fidel Castro presides over the graduation ceremony of over 1,300 new doctors. Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle and Politburo members Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Jaime Crombet attend.
- The Ministry of the Sugar Industry is investing almost 190 million pesos this year to achieve greater efficiency in sugar production.
- The 53rd radio station (Radio Caibarien) is inaugurated in Villa Clara Province. It will have an 18-hour daily broadcasting schedule beginning at 0500 and will begin broadcasting on 1420 khz.
- The standard of living of the Matanzas Province population generally rose during the first 6 months of 1985, according to the Territorial Delegation of the State Statistics Committee.
- August 29 Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle presides over the inaugural session of the second special congress of the National Association of the Blind in Havana.
- August 30 Havana press announces that Central Committee member Severo Aguirre will head a delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union conference in Canada, 2-7 September.
- Vice Minister of the Interior Jose Abrahantes presides over the 20th anniversary of the organization of the party within the Ministry of the Interior.
- In Boyeros Municipality in Havana City Province deep wells are being dug where others have dried out to check the affects of the drought. The water deficit is 4 million cubic meters.
- The Cuban Government condemns the odious regime of apartheid in South Africa and denounces the US Government for its cynical complicity with South African racist authorities.

Confidential

Confidential

- September 2 Vietnamese Justice Minister Phan Hien and Jesus Montane are among the attendees in Havana at the 40th anniversary celebrations of Vietnam's independence.
- September 3 First Party Secretary of Santiago de Cuba Julio Camacho Aguilera and Minister of Education Jose Ramon Fernandez visit educational centers, and note the growth of Santiago de Cuba.
- September 4 Prensa Latina reports that a large fire broke out in a munitions storage warehouse in the Jaruco-San Jose Zone of Havana Province. The fire claimed nine victims.
- Eight doctors and 3 nurses comprise a group of health workers who offer their internationalist services to Negelli, Ethiopia, due to the illness resulting from drought.
- Julio Camacho Aguilera attends the inauguration in Santiago de Cuba for the Marianaje micro-dam and La Campana canal. This irrigation complex will benefit the agricultural area of Santiago de Cuba.
- September 5 Minister of the Sugar Industry Antonio Rodriguez Maurell says that sugar production during the first six months of this year was 103 percent greater than the same period in 1984.
- Executive Secretary of AALAPSO Rene Anillo Capote returns to Cuba from Vietnam.
- September 6 Oscar Fernandez Mell and other party leaders pay tribute to the 9 fallen victims from the fire at the munitions warehouse.
- September 7 Vietnam's Minister of Justice Phan Hien, visits the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Cooperative in Melena del Sur. He shows interest in the incorporation of women into the new production process.
- Minister of Culture Armando Hart inaugurates the Wilfredo Lamb Center in Havana saying the center should be the home of Asian, African, and Latin American artists dedicated to plastic arts.
- September 9-13 The Northwest Atlantic Fishery Organization is held in Havana. Canadian Deputy Fisheries Minister Arthur May refuses a request from the European Community for a bigger catch quota for 1986.
- September 9 Santiago de Cuba's works and engineering construction enterprise number 21 has finished building a dam, near the city's industrial zone, with a capacity for 34 million cubic meters of water.

Confidential

Confidential

In statements to Havana Radio, Malmierca says that the Latin American and Caribbean situation, particularly Central America, received special attention at the Nonaligned meeting in Luanda.

Three Catholic priests and a church official leave Havana for the US to attend a meeting of the American Episcopal Conference. This is the first time that Cuban clergy have visited the US in 26 years.

Central Committee member Severro Aguirre returns from the Inter-parliamentary Union Conference in Ottawa. He says the warlike and colonialist opinions suffered the greatest defeats at the meeting.

Esteban Lazo is ratified as first secretary of the Matanzas party Provincial Committee at the assessment meeting. Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida presides at the meeting.

September 10

Delegations from socialist countries participate in CEMA's 54th meeting on electricity in Havana. They discuss Cuban thermoelectrical plants and the use of domestic oil to produce electricity.

September 11

Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena reports that Fidel Castro met on 8 September with Monsignor Adolfo Rodriguez, Archbishop Jaime Ortega, Bishop Pedro Meurice; and Carlos Manuel de Cespedes.

PCC member Julio Camacho Aguilera inspects the enlargement of the Hatuey brewery and a meat processing plant in Santiago de Cuba.

September 12

Three Cuban Catholic priests meet with US officials Robert McFarlane and Elliott Abrams. They say the US is ready to assist them in obtaining the release of Cuban political prisoners.

The Latin American Youth and Student conference on foreign debt opens in Havana. Fidel Castro attends the opening session.

More than 150 journalists from 19 Latin American countries confirm their participation in a forum on the regional debt crisis to be held in Havana on 17 September.

Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane presides over the opening ceremony of a symposium on Zionism and the International Community.

Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado presents the Lazaro Pena Order, First Class, to the veteran communist fighter Arsenio Alonso on his 75th birthday.

Confidential

Confidential

- September 13 Three solutions to paying the debt are presented on the second day of meetings: re-negotiation, cancellation, and the economic, political, moral, and social impossibility of payment.
- September 14 At the CEMA meeting on electrical energy, an agreement is made to provide electric energy assistance to obtain efficiency exploitation of thermoelectric plants and fuel savings.
- September 15 TASS reports that a conference of deputy foreign ministers of socialist countries met in Holguin from 12-14 September to discuss the agenda of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly.
- September 16 Cuba says it is willing to free more than 70 political prisoners on humanitarian grounds following an appeal to Fidel Castro by visiting American Catholic leaders in January 1985.
- Cuba signs an agreement with bank creditors to reschedule some \$90 million of medium-term debt due for payment this year. The payments will be spread over 10 years with a six-year grace period.
- Fidel Castro meets at a camp site known as El Abra, located in Havana, with the participants in the Latin American and Caribbean Students Dialogue on the Foreign Debt.
- September 17 Fidel Castro attends the Latin American Press Forum on the regional financial crisis and speaks of a need to develop the method to save the hemisphere from social uprisings and revolutions.
- September 19 Prensa Latina reports that Fidel Castro is considering a visit to the "stinking entrails of imperialism" to address the UN General Assembly in New York for the first time since 1979.
- At the Latin American Press Forum on foreign debt, Fidel Castro calls for suspension of Mexico's debt due to the earthquake and modestly offers to cooperate in any way needed.
- At the closing of the press forum on debt, Fidel Castro discusses updating Prensa Latina with new installations and equipment and of how Cuba could overpower US radio stations, if necessary.
- September 22 Wojciech Jaruzelski and Fidel Castro tour a sugar shipment terminal, a sugar refinery under construction, and the building site of Cuba's first nuclear power station in Cienfuegos Province.

Confidential

Confidential

- September 23 Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca departs for the US to participate in the 40th UN General Assembly meeting. Topics he plans to discuss include solidarity with Southern Africa and foreign debt.
- Customs Director Oscar Carreno, speaking at the 26th Conference of Customs Directors in Havana, says that drugs are neither produced nor consumed in Cuba, nor is there any trafficking.
- September 29 Fidel Castro speaks at the 25th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution. He says Cuba's sugar crop could fall by one million tons next year.
- In his CDR speech, Fidel Castro says that one of the goals of the Third Party Congress is to promote youths to leadership posts of the CDR.
- September 30 Raul Castro presides over an assembly meeting of the party in Guantanamo and awards banners to representatives of the municipalities, accrediting them with the ready for the defense condition.
- October 1 Isidoro Malmierca protests to the UN chief of protocol, describing it as a "serious professional mistake," for placing him between Chilean and Grenadian officials during a luncheon at the UN.
- Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere receives the honoris causa doctorate in political science from the University of Havana. Fidel Castro attends the ceremony and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez speaks.
- Nyerere and Fidel Castro visit the Isle of Youth and tour areas of historic, economic, and social interest, including a Modelo Prison and industrial sites in Nueva Gerona.
- October 2 Guama-85 defense exercises are scheduled for mid-October. These exercises will increase the defensive capacity of Pinar del Rio Province and its ability to fight a people's war.
- October 3 The Ministry of Foreign Relations says the Israeli aggression against PLO headquarters in Tunis was a violation of international law and the act represents an insult to the international community.
- Havana radio reports on the CIA's role in US Foreign Policy.
- Cuba condemns the US for its cynicism in supporting the Israeli air attack against Tunisia, saying that such an attitude constitutes an exaltation of terrorism as an international practice.
- October 5 Fidel Castro presides over a party meeting in Havana. The main report underscores the growth of mercantile production and productivity, improvement of salary ratio, and utilization of workers.

Confidential

Confidential

- October 6 Fidel Castro highlights the advances made in the city-province of Havana in the fields of production, health, education, and other spheres as he closes the PCC re-affirmation event.
- October 8 President Reagan suspends the entry into the US of Cuban Government and Communist Party officials not involved in activities with the UN or Cuba's diplomatic mission in Washington.
- Western diplomats in Islamabad report that Cuba's charge d'affaires in Kabul has been shot and killed, apparently accidentally, by one of his staff.
- October 9 Lisbon press reports that on 4 October UNITA attacked a railway complex at Huambo, killing 13 troops and a Cuban on guard duty.
- Fidel Castro speaks at the Henry Whitboy School saying that apartheid cannot be saved; history has condemned apartheid to die, and that Africans and Cubans are brothers in ideas and in blood.
- October 15 Fidel Castro attends a Hygiene, Epidemiology Congress in Havana. He speaks on the possibilities of the development of preventive medicine with the introduction of the family doctor.
- The Foreign Ministry says the decision of the US administration to suspend the granting of visas to Cuban officials to visit the US is a continuation of the policy of hostilities toward Cuba.
- October 19 In an interview with Business Week, Fidel Castro says a political solution cannot be found in El Salvador or Nicaragua while the US is committed to a military solution.
- October 21 The final phase of "Guama-85" is attended by Raul Castro and other government officials.
- October 22 The 29th meeting of the Council of Constructors of Electronic minicomputers is held in Havana. Specialists from Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and CSSR attend.
- October 23 Cuba reiterates to UNESCO the need to establish a new world information order aimed at guaranteeing the cultural independence and national sovereignty of underdeveloped countries.
- On Havana TV, Trade Union official Roberto Veiga declares October 23 a day of action against the foreign debt and calls for a 10-minute work stoppage at the end of the day in every work center.
- Central Committee member and President of the National Bank of Cuba, Raul Leon Torras, dies of a sudden illness at age 50.

Confidential

Confidential

- October 24 More than 3,000 Cuban workers actively and enthusiastically participate in the national 10 minute work stoppage called by the CTC on the day of continental action against the foreign debt.
- Fidel Castro attends the funeral to Raul Leon Torras.
- The US Navy announces that 3 Soviet Navy ships led by a guided missile destroyer have been in the Caribbean Ocean since late September and are expected to conduct exercises with Cuban forces.
- Prensa Latina reports that Cuba is willing to receive the approximately 100 Salvadoran guerrillas who were exchanged for the daughter of President Duarte.
- October 25 Fidel Castro hosts a reception in honor of Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Juan Almeida, Armando Hart, Sergio del Valle, and others attend.
- October 28 After interviewing Fidel Castro, Brazilian Father Betto writes a book "Fidel and Religion." Christianity has more in common with Communism than with capitalism of the West, says Fidel.
- Granma denounces the US militarist policy in an extensive article on the occasion of International Disarmament Week.
- October 29 Lisbon press reports that UNITA forces took control of the Hote area from Novo Redondo. Fifty-two Angolan troops and three Cubans were killed and 14 soldiers captured.
- During an interview with Business Week, Fidel Castro says prospects for peace in Central America will remain poor as long as the US insists on solving problems through military actions.
- October 30 Granma reports that Fidel Castro thinks Ronald Reagan's speech at the 40th anniversary of the UN General Assembly was "a disaster" and that it "disappointed the entire world."
- October 31 The National Bank of Cuba and the National Institute of Tourism report a new foreign exchange system for tourists and foreigners residing in Cuba to facilitate sales.
- November 1 Konstantin Katushev decorates Fabio Grobart, Chairman of Cuba's History of Communist Movement and Socialist Revolution Institute, with the People's Friendship Order.
- The Washington Times reports a US SR-71 plane that flew over Cuba on 31 October confirmed that Soviet and Bulgarian freighters at Mariel have been transferring war materiel to Nicaragua.

Confidential

Confidential

About 10,000 Cubans waving anti-US banners and chanting revolutionary slogans demonstrate outside the US Interests Section in Havana protesting the SR-71 overflight on 31 October.

Many of the protesters outside the Interests Section in Havana tell Reuters they had been called from their work places to protest the SR-71 overflight.

November 2 Students, workers, and people's demonstrations continue throughout Cuba in repudiation of the violation of Cuban airspace by a US spy plane SR-71 on 31 October.

November 5 Diplomatic sources at the UN say that Colombia and Cuba are merging their respective drafts on terrorism so that the text will condemn all types and motivations, including state terrorism.

Havana rejects the decision by the US to declare all credits derived from the Peruvian foreign debt as deteriorated value and says Peru will not stand alone in its confrontation with Washington.

November 6 Madrid press reports that Cuba will place in operation a new laser radar of the "SBG" type at the satellite tracking station of the Academy of Sciences' Geophysics Institute on 7 November.

The Council of State appoints Hector Rodriguez Llompart as President of the National Bank of Cuba and Ernesto Melendez Bachs is appointed President of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

Granma reports on the Cuban Government's strong protest against the recent decision by US authorities to declare credits derived from the Peruvian foreign debt as value impaired.

November 7 Balaguer says the US insists on its plans to militarize space and that the US is still thinking of destroying the Cuban revolution.

Communist Party member Jose Ramon Balaguer, speaking at a ceremony commemorating the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution, says friendship between Cuba and the USSR will become stronger.

Soviet Ambassador Katushev speaks in Havana at the ceremony commemorating the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution noting the friendly relations between Gorbachev and Castro.

November 8 Fidel Castro meets with a US anti-war delegation headed by Rev. Paul Meyer, director of an organization called Religious Task Force Mobilization for Survival, to discuss international peace.

Confidential

Confidential

- November 9 In Havana, AALAPSO Secretary General Rene Anillo reiterates AALAPSO support for Angola and condemns the US for supporting South Africa. Prensa Latina reports that Fidel Castro met with nine US priests to discuss the international situation and the world's hope for peace.
- November 11 Havana press reports that a US church group has invited Jose Carneado, top religious spokesman, to a meeting in New York, despite a US Government ban on visits by Cuban Communist Party officials.
- November 12 Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura presides over the 51st meeting of the National Council of the Organization of Cuban Trade Unions. Roberto Veiga Menendez speaks.
- Fidel Castro holds formal talks with the Episcopal Conference of Cuba. Secretary of the Conference de Cespedes describes the meeting as warm and positive.
- November 13 Raul Castro sends a message of congratulations to Pinar del Rio Province for the successful "Guama-85" exercises carried out in October in which more than 250,000 persons participated.
- The international labor workshop and the foreign debt, organized by the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, meets in Havana. Roberto Veiga notes the urgency of canceling the foreign debt.
- November 14 Fidel Castro calls for economic order in a message on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization.
- Cuba's six-month sugar harvest begins against a somber backdrop of record low world prices and a nationwide drought, which appears certain to reduce output.
- Before the UN Security Council, alternate Ambassador Alberto Velazco criticizes the United States for revoking the Clark Amendment and its decision to increase aid to UNITA.
- November 16 First Party Secretary of Pinar del Rio Province Orlando Lugo declares the province is ready for defense. First Secretary of the Union of Young Communists Carlos Lage closes the preliminary session of the UJC speaking of the UJC's personnel policy and political-ideological work.
- November 17 Cuban Catholics issue a document favoring dialogue between the church and Fidel Castro's government.
- November 20 Hurricane Kate causes one death and one missing in Havana. Veradero, Caibarien, and Yagajay municipalities suffer serious damages.
- Kate causes serious damage to sugarcane areas and banana crops in Camaguey and Ciego de Avila. The central railway station and three Cuban ports are affected.

Confidential

November 21 Cuba unveils a draft of its next five-year economic plan, stressing the need to earn hard currency, cut oil imports, improve efficiency and profitability, and eliminate shoddy workmanship.

November 23 The ninth international conference on Cuban foreign policy organized by the Cuban Central Trade Organization closes in Havana. Malmierca discusses the present international situation.

The British newspaper Observer says Fidel Castro is seeking Soviet approval for a formal declaration of war on South Africa.

Fidel Castro bestows the Solidarity Order on the Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Konstantin Katushev who ends his diplomatic tour in Cuba. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez praises Katushev's fruitful work.

November 24 A Cuban Foreign Ministry spokesman reports that the rumor that Cuba is planning to declare war on South Africa to put an end to apartheid and its military adventures is baseless and sheer fantasy.

November 26 Agriculture Minister Adolfo Diaz Suarez says in Santa Clara that it is imperative to channel and organize the workers and peasants to replenish the agricultural area damaged by Hurricane Kate.

Fidel Castro tours seven provinces hit by Hurricane Kate with estimated damages of \$1.2 billion. There are nearly 60,000 damaged houses and more than 5,000 houses totally destroyed. Returning from his tour of flooded sugar fields, Fidel Castro calls Hurricane Kate the "worst" natural catastrophe to strike the island nation's economy this century. Fidel Castro orders the mobilization of thousands of workers in a bid to save the sugar cane crop damaged by Hurricane Kate.

November 29 The 4-day strategic exercises "Triumph 85" is held in Amancio Rodriguez Municipality, Las Tunas Province, and is termed satisfactory.

Raul Castro will head the Havana City Province delegation to the 3rd Party Congress which will be held in February 1986.

Prensa Latina reports that the Soviet Union has promised to send an "important quantity" of food and construction materials to Cuba after Hurricane Kate caused major damage.

In his book "Fidel Castro and Religion," Fidel says there are many common things between the doctrines of the church and the revolution. The book was published in Brazil.

December 01-02 The second meeting of Intellectuals for the Sovereignty of Latin America is held in Havana. Fidel Castro and Armando Hart host a reception for delegates attending the meeting.

Confidential

- December 2 Raul Castro presides over a ceremony commemorating the 29th anniversary of the landing of the Granma and the Revolutionary Armed Forces. Division Gen. Sixto Batista Santana speaks at the ceremony.
- People crowd book stores in Havana to obtain "Fidel and Religion," a book about Castro written by Brazilian theologian Frei Betto.
- Raul and Fidel Castro send a message to the people congratulating them on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the landing of the Granma forces and day of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.
- December 3 Granma announces that Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdez has been dismissed from his post as Interior Minister and is being replaced by General Jose Abrantes Fernandez.
- Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura presides over a ceremony in Havana on the 25th anniversary of the creation of the Nico Lopez National School. Jose Ramon Balaguer speaks.
- December 4 Reliable sources tell EFE that Ramiro Valdez will continue to be a "heavyweight" in Cuba and that his removal as Interior Minister was planned some eight months ago.
- Raul Castro visits the East German Embassy in Havana to sign the book of condolences following the death of East German Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann.
- The first decision of the founding committee of the new Latin American cinema organization is to name Fidel Castro a member of this organization. Armando Hart attends the ceremony.
- The DPRK Work Order is bestowed in Havana to Ramon Castro on the occasion of the outstanding worker's 60th birthday. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Jesus Montane, and Armando Acosta attend.
- In "Fidel and Religion," Fidel asserts that Cuba does not pressure any country into establishing diplomatic relations with it. Cuba will let each state pick its time for establishing relations.
- December 6 US consular officials have started interviewing about 75 political prisoners Castro has allowed to leave Cuba following an appeal by American Catholic churchmen.
- Raul Castro attends the Defense Day exercises in Santiago de Cuba and awards medals to distinguished fighters. Julio Camacho Aguilera and Vilma Espin also attend the ceremony.

Confidential

Confidential

- December 7 According to documents prepared by Cuba's leaders, the growth of exports, by at least 5 percent per year, is the Cuban economy's first priority for 1986-1990.
- December 10 Raul Castro presides over the formation of the Council of Representatives of delegates to the Third Party Congress. Esteban Lazo Hernandez, Party Secretary in Matanzas is elected president.
- Ambassador to the UN Oscar Oramas says Cuba considers shameful the UN-approved resolution on terrorism because it does not take into account the real problems of terrorism.
- December 11 Cuba's UN Ambassador Oramas accuses the US of giving false figures concerning the Cuban advisers in Nicaraguan territory.
- December 13 Prensa Latina reports that Cuba rejects the charges against four representatives of its embassy in Madrid accused of trying to kidnap Perez.
- December 15 Havana press reports that Cuba's first heart transplant patient is in satisfactory condition seven days after the operation.
- December 16 Fidel Castro makes the closing remarks at the Seventh International New Latin American Film Festival claiming that Latin American cinema has been a victim of imperialist rule for many years.
- December 17 Cuba asks Spain to extradite Manuel Antonio Sanchez Perez, a former high ranking Cuban official, claiming Perez tried to embezzle \$499,000 in Cuban Government funds.
- December 18 Granma announces that the Council of State has appointed Julio Tejas Perez as Public Health Minister to replace Sergio del Valle.
- December 19 The United Nations Disaster Relief Office reports that Cuba is seeking international help after the destruction of houses and crops by Hurricane Kate last month.
- December 20 In a draft of the "Economic and Social Guidelines for the 1986-90 5-Year Plan" to be approved by the Third Party Congress in February, Cuba plans to extract 2 million tons of crude oil by 1990.
- December 24 Fidel Castro and Kurt Hager, Socialist Unity Party of Germany Politburo member, attend the ceremony opening of the "Tinima" beer factory in Camaguey built with East German cooperation.
- Kurt Hager speaks at the beer factory in Camaguey pointing out that this is one of the largest Cuban-GDR joint ventures and asserts that the foundation of country relations is socialism.

Confidential

Confidential

Fidel Castro and Kurt Hager condemn the imperialistic policy of violation of national rights and interference in the Central American area, particularly against Cuba and Nicaragua.

Fidel Castro speaks at the dedication of the "Tinima" brewery which he says is still in the testing phase. The Modelo brewery is being expanded as well as Santiago de Cuba breweries.

A Foreign Ministry declaration published in Granma strongly condemns the assassination of nine South African citizens by two South African commandos in Lesotho.

December 25 Fidel closes the 13th Central Committee plenary meeting announcing that 1985 has been an excellent year from a subjective point of view. From an objective point of view, it was an adverse year.

December 27 Flavio Bravo opens the ninth session of the National Assembly of the People's Government. He announces that Jose Aranaburo be relieved as secretary because of his new assignment.

December 30 Fidel Castro also tells the National Assembly that Washington is trying to hinder Cuban medical development by discouraging visits by doctors between the two countries.

Granma reports that Fidel Castro told the National Assembly that "Imperialism is crazy and obsessive in its efforts to make our economic progress more difficult."

Confidential

Cyprus

| | |
|--------------|---|
| March 26 | Granma announces that Guillermo E. Zurbitu Gomez has been named Cuban Ambassador to Cyprus. |
| May 11 | Spiridhon Kyprianou receives the credentials of the new Cuban Ambassador to Cyprus, Guillermo Zurbitu Gomez, during a ceremony in Nicosia. Cypriot President Spiridhon Kyprianou thanks Fidel Castro for Cuban aid in the Mediterranean island's struggle for its independence and sovereignty during a speech in Nicosia. |
| June 22 | The Foreign Ministry condemns the 9 June presidential elections in northern Cyprus for being an offense to the international community and UN resolutions. |
| September 11 | Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Jorge Bolanos Suarez visits Cyprus and meets with Mayor Kolakidhis of Limassol and former Mayor Tsimon of Kyrenia. |

Confidential**Czechoslovakia**

January 14 President of the Central Committee of Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth Jaroslav Jeneral arrives in Santiago de Cuba as part of a tour of Cuba.

January 15 The Felipe Musa Medal, highest award of the Union of Cuban Journalists, is bestowed upon Jiri Kubka, secretary general of the International Organization of Journalists in Prague.

January 18 Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Cabrizas arrives in Prague and is welcomed by his counterpart Bohumil Urban. They discussed expanding trade and drafting a protocol on the exchange of goods.

January 24 At the request of the Union of Young Communists, the Council of State bestows the Julio Antonio Mella Medal upon Jaroslav Jeneral, alternate member of the Central Committee of Czechoslovakia.

January 25 Cuba and Czechoslovakia sign a trade protocol in Prague that will increase commerce between the two countries by more than five percent. Ricardo Cabrizas signs the agreement for Cuba.

January 30 Czechoslovakia's Finance Minister Leopold Ler returns from a working visit to Havana. An intergovernmental agreement was signed and financing and management issues were discussed.

February 11 Isidoro Malmierca meets with Czechoslovakian Premier Lubomir Strougal in Prague. Strougal stresses that Cuba's foreign policy is valued by all progressive countries.

In an interview to Czechoslovak television, Malmierca says Cuba very negatively views the breaking off of negotiations between the representatives of Nicaragua and the US in Manzanillo.

Isidoro Malmierca meets his Czechoslovakian counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek. They assess the current international situation and Malmierca provided detailed information on Central America.

February 13 In an interview in Czechoslovakia, Malmierca says there is danger of conflicts spreading in Central America because of US imperialist interference.

February 16 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives Jan Stejskal, President of the Czechoslovak State Bank. They discuss the national economy and bilateral relations.

February 28 At a ceremony in Havana, the gold medal of the Veterinary School of Brno, Czechoslovakia is presented to Ramon Castro, Director of the Valles de Picadura genetic district.

Confidential

Confidential

March 06 Czechoslovakia's Ambassador to Cuba Milos Vojta presents the 40th Anniversary of the Liberation of Czechoslovakia Order to Isidoro Malmierca.

March 11 A commemorative medal on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia is bestowed on Severo Aguirre del Cristo, Central Committee member and Vice President of the National Assembly.

March 15 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane receives the commemorative medal of the 40th anniversary of the national liberation of the Czechoslovak people at a ceremony in Havana.

March 29 In Moscow, Raul presents The Orders of Anna Betancourt awards to leaders of women's organizations in the USSR, East Germany, Bulgaria, Afghanistan, and Czechoslovakia.

April 2 Julian Rizo, party Secretariat member, meets with Zbynek Sojak, Director of the Economic Department of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee. They tour Sancti Spiritus and Camaguey.

April 5 The final protocol of the 16th meeting of the Cuban-Czechoslovak subcommittee for scientific and technical cooperation is signed in Havana; technical missions will be exchanged.

April 23 A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Matej Lucan, Federal Deputy Premier, departs for Cuba to attend the "Days of Czechoslovak Culture" in Havana.

Minister of Culture Armando Hart receives Matej Lucan of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia who is heading a delegation that includes Roman Narozny, Josef Svagera, and Josef Rybak.

April 25 The second Czechoslovak culture conference opens in Havana. Armando Hart makes the opening speech. Armando Hart discusses matters of interest concerning cooperation between the two countries with Matej Lucan.

April 26 Politburo member Jorge Risquet meets with Matej Lucan of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party to discuss cultural development in Cuba. Lucan conveys greetings from Gustav Husak to Fidel.

May 6 Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida arrives in Prague to attend ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the CSSR's liberation from fascist occupation.

May 21 Premier Lubomir Strougal receives Joel Domenech, Vice President of the Council of Ministers who is heading a delegation to the ninth session of the Economic and Scientific-Technological meeting.

Confidential

Confidential

| | |
|--------------|---|
| June 12 | The Secretariat of the International Organization, headquartered in Prague, condemns US aggression against Nicaragua and denounces the installation of Radio Marti. |
| June 24 | During a two-day tour of Pinar del Rio Province, Trade and Tourism Minister of Czechoslovakia, Jaroslav Zelko says his country's trade and tourism with Cuba will increase substantially. |
| July 6 | Fidel Castro sends a message to participants in the sixth world Christian peace congress underway in Prague. He expresses the need to eliminate the danger of war and to curb US aggression. |
| August 14-15 | Culture Minister Armando Hart visits Prague and meets with Josef Havlin, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary to discuss aspects related to party labor. |
| September 12 | Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Jose de la Fuente arrives in Prague to discuss trade for 1986-1990 with Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban. |
| September 27 | Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek meets with Isidoro Malmierca in New York to examine the development of mutual relations and bilateral cooperation. |
| October 9 | A Czechoslovak Union of Women Central Committee delegation, led by Marie Kabrhelova, visits Cuba. They meet with Fidel Castro and representatives of Cuban trade unions and women's movement. |
| December 3 | Vilma Espin attends the International Women's Democratic Federation Council plenary session at Prague's Culture Palace. |
| December 29 | Czechoslovakia's President Gustav Husak sends a congratulatory message to Fidel Castro on the 27th anniversary of the Victory of the Cuban Revolution. |

Confidential

Dominica

September 28

Dominica's Eugenia Charles denounces scholarships for study in Cuba. The DLP says that six students have left the state to take up the Cuban Government scholarships in medicine and other areas.

Confidential**Dominican Republic**

February 2 Osvaldo Matias Flores, Chairman of the Pan American Baseball Confederation says the Dominican Republic denied him a visa to travel to Santo Domingo.

April 8 Isidoro Malmierca opens a UN seminar on decolonization in Havana. Representatives from 10 countries and other UN organizations will attend, including Dominican Republic statesman Juan Bosch.

June 12 Director of the State Sugar Council of the Dominican Republic, Victor Manuel Buez, asks Cuba to share with his country the financial advantages from the sale of Dominican sugar to the USSR.

June 19 In an interview with HOY, Fidel Castro says the US will not be able eternally to impede social changes in Latin America, just as it has not been able to stop the revolution in Nicaragua and Cuba.

September 11 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena reports that Fidel Castro met on 8 September with Monsignor Adolfo Rodriguez, Archbishop Jaime Ortega, Bishop Pedro Meurice; and Carlos Manuel de Cespedes.

Confidential

Confidential**Ecuador**

- February 25 The Energy Ministry in Managua says that Cuba has sent urgent fuel supplies to Nicaragua to replace a shipment from Ecuador allegedly blocked by the US.
- March 12 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives the credentials of Manuel Araujo Hidalgo, the new Ecuadoran Ambassador to Cuba.
- March 14-16 Ecuador's special envoy Jaime Nebot Velasco arrives in Havana. Velasco and acting Minister President of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation Melendez discuss developing trade.
- March 20 At a press conference in Havana, Ecuadoran special envoy Velasco says the government of Leon Febres-Cordero is practicing a new philosophy in its cooperation with other countries.
- Cuba and Ecuador sign a trade agreement in Havana. Special envoy Velasco says the cooperation sets forth the relationship between the Bank of Ecuador and the National Bank of Cuba.
- Cuba and Ecuador end one week of trade talks in Havana. Ecuadoran special envoy Jaime Velasco, Isidoro Malmierca, and Ricardo Cabrizas discuss various economic issues.
- Ecuador's special envoy Jaime Velasco and Fidel Castro discuss economic matters and review the most important aspects of the situation in Latin America and the world.
- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets with Ecuador's special envoy Jaime Velasco, who is heading the Ecuadoran businessmen delegation.
- April 14 Ecuadoran President Febres-Cordero, the first democratically elected Latin American head of state to visit Cuba in the last five years, is greeted by Fidel Castro at Jose Marti Airport.
- During a two-hour meeting, Fidel Castro and Febres-Cordero discuss Central America, the foreign debt, and bilateral relations.
- April 15 Leon Febres-Cordero and Fidel Castro visit Cienfuegos and tour the regional economic centers.
- April 16 Febres-Cordero gives a reception in honor of Fidel Castro. A document is signed amending the reciprocal credit agreement between the Central Banks of Cuba and Ecuador.
- Fidel Castro hosts a reception for Leon Febres-Cordero. Present at the reception is Tomas Borge, Nicaragua's Interior Minister, who has been in Cuba for several days.

Confidential

Confidential

April 17 In an interview with an Ecuadoran journalist, Fidel Castro says he and Febres-Cordero discussed trade, support for the Contadora negotiations, and agreed that foreign debt is an unbearable burden.

May 02 Former Ecuadoran Vice President Leon Roldos arrives in Havana. Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Rivera greets him at the airport.

May 11 Former Vice President of Ecuador Leon Roldos visits economic, historic, and social interest sites in Holguin.

May 16 Ramon Castro heads a technical-trade delegation to Guayaquil. In a press statement, Castro underscores the importance of international cooperation above all ideological differences.

May 17 Fidel Castro and Leon Roldos discuss Latin American problems and aspects of the international economy.

May 31 Ecuadoran President Febres-Cordero receives Jose Ramon Fernandez to discuss bilateral relations in education, public health, and the cattle and shrimp industries.

August 11 Havana Radio notes Ecuadoran President Febres-Cordero's comment on the foreign debt, in which he notes that a political emphasis should be put on the problem.

October 13 Fidel Castro hosts a reception for Kaunda. At the reception, Fidel Castro discusses the reestablishment of relations between Ecuador and Nicaragua with Ecuadoran Ambassador Hidalgo.

December 1 Ecuadoran President Febres-Cordero sends Fidel Castro a message expressing concern over the damage caused in Cuba by Hurricane Kate.

Confidential

Confidential

Egypt

May 30

Fidel Castro sends a cable to Egypt's President Mubarak on the occasion of Africa Day and the 22nd anniversary of the establishment of the Organization of African Unity.

Confidential

Confidential

El Salvador

| | |
|------------|--|
| January 25 | Politburo member Julio Camacho Aguilera presides over the main ceremony of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions for solidarity with the struggle of the Salvadoran people. |
| March 8 | Cuban Ambassador Carlos Lechuga condemns violations of basic human rights in El Salvador and Guatemala at the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva. |
| June 21 | Havana radio says the US is "playing with fire" by implicating Nicaragua in the slaying of six Americans in El Salvador. |
| October 24 | Prensa Latina reports that Cuba is willing to receive the approximately 100 Salvadoran guerrillas who were exchanged for the daughter of President Duarte. |
| October 25 | Two planes carrying 96 Salvadoran guerrillas and three of the 22 political prisoners released Thursday in exchange for President Duarte's kidnaped daughter arrive in Havana. |

Confidential

Confidential**Ethiopia**

January 1 Ethiopia's Mengistu Haile Mariam sends congratulations to Fidel Castro on the 26th anniversary of the revolution extending hopes that Cuba continues on the path of prosperity.

January 14 Fidel and Raul Castro are nominated to the party's third congress by the internationalist medical contingent working in Ethiopia.

February 3 In his interview, Fidel Castro also indicated he may be prepared to scale down Cuba's military efforts in Africa and confirmed that Cuba has significantly reduced troops in Ethiopia.

February 15 Cuba and Ethiopia sign a cooperation protocol for the exchange of information, documents, and publications and ANAP educational scholarships for professional courses to the Ethiopian association.

February 19 The All-Ethiopia Peasants Association returns to Addis Ababa after a 13-day working tour of Cuba. They signed a 2-year friendship and solidarity agreement with the Cuban Peasants Association.

March 14 Raul Castro is received by Ethiopian Head of State Mengistu in Moscow. They discuss the international situation, especially the Horn of Africa, and bilateral relations.

April 7 Fidel Castro sends a congratulatory message to Ethiopian Head of State Mengistu Haile Mariam on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of Victory Day.

April 13 Foreign Minister Malmierca arrives in Ethiopia and is greeted by Ethiopian Foreign Minister Nadew Zekarias.

April 16 Malmierca and Ethiopian leader Mengistu discuss bilateral relations and explore the main problems of the African continents and other regions of the world.

Foreign Minister Malmierca and Peter Onu, Secretary General of the OAU, study the African and Latin American foreign debt situation during a meeting in Addis Ababa.

June 7 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives the credentials of Nadew Zekarias accrediting him as the new Ethiopian Ambassador to Cuba.

July 2 Deputy Director of the Communist Party Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department Eloy Valdes arrives in Addis Ababa. He meets with Ethiopian party official Ashagre Yigletu.

August 13 Politburo member Jorge Risquet arrives in Addis Ababa to discuss cooperation between the two countries; political organizations and governments.

Confidential

Confidential

August 15 Fiseha Desta, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Politburo and Secretariat, meets with Risquet to discuss Central America, Africa and the Nonaligned Movement.

August 19 Jorge Risquet tours Ethiopian resettlement zones resulting from the drought.

August 22 Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam receives Jorge Risquet to discuss current international issues.

Jorge Risquet inspects the rehabilitation activities being carried out, the establishment of new settlements, and other development activities during his visit to Ethiopia.

September 4 Eight doctors and 3 nurses comprise a group of health workers who offer their internationalist services to Negelli, Ethiopia, due to the illness resulting from drought.

September 16 The second meeting of the Cuban-Ethiopian joint trade commission begins in Addis Ababa. Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas and his Ethiopian counterpart Wollie Chekol preside.

September 17 On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Ethiopia, a ceremony is held in the Ethiopian Economic Cooperation office in Havana.

September 18 Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas and Wollie Chekol, Ethiopia's Central Committee member, sign a 1 year trade agreement to exchange quality goods and the preparation of exhibitions.

November 1 Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Division General Sixto Batista greet Legesse Asfaw, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, in Havana.

November 5 Legesse Asfaw and his delegation tour the Isle of Youth where over 1000 Ethiopian students are being trained at the Mengistu Haile-Mariam School.

November 8 Jorge Risquet meets with Legesse Asfaw. Later the Ethiopian official is seen off at Havana's airport by Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura.

Fidel Castro meets with Legesse Asfaw. Asfaw conveys greetings from President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

November 15 A Cuban delegation, led by Minister of Higher Education Dr. Fernando Vecino Alegret, arrives in Addis Ababa to discuss joint endeavors in education.

Confidential

Finland

| | |
|-------------|---|
| April 15-20 | The eighth meeting of the Cuban-Finnish joint commission for economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation is held in Havana. A protocol is signed to strengthen economic contacts. |
| July 26 | Suomen Vientiluotto OY, an export credit company of Finland, agrees on new credit arrangements with Cuba, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. |
| October 30 | Granma announces that Magaly T. Goza Leon has been named Cuban Ambassador to Finland. |

Confidential**France**

January 5 French Minister of Overseas Cooperation Nucci arrives in Cuba heading a delegation to the sixth meeting of the Cuban-French Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

January 7 Nucci delivers a message to Fidel Castro from President Mitterrand urging more dynamic cooperation between Cuba and France and new thrust to trade relations.

Christian Nucci holds a press conference in Havana saying that France has agreed to assist in the development of the Pierre Curie Tropical Medicine Institute in Cuba.

Minister of Culture Armando Hart receives Christian Nucci to discuss the agenda for the sixth session of the joint Cuban-French scientific-technical cooperation commission meeting.

The sixth joint Cuban-French scientific-technical cooperation commission meeting begins in Havana.

January 8 Gaston Plissonier, member of the Politburo of the French Communist Party visits Cuba at the invitation of the Communist Party. He will attend the inauguration of Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua.

January 9 Cuba and France sign a bilateral exchange protocol for 1985-86. Scientific-technical cooperation will be extended and the French will provide aid to the Cuban tropical medicine institute.

January 12 A delegation of parliamentarians of the Cuba-France Friendship Group led by President Manuel Escutia arrives in Havana invited by the National Assembly.

January 23 In a statement released in Paris, UNITA announces that its guerrillas killed 109 government and 27 Cuban troops on 21 January in an attack on a garrison town in the east of the country.

February 6-10 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane attends the 25th congress of the French Communist Party.

February 9 At the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party, Jesus Montane expresses his assurance that the Communist Parties of Cuba and France will strive for peace and security for all nations.

February 11 Georges Marchais, Secretary General of the French Communist Party meets in Paris with Jesus Montane who attended a meeting of the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party.

Confidential

February 18 Labor leaders from the General Confederation of Workers of France, presided over by Secretary General Henri Krasucki, Politburo member of the French Communist Party, arrive in Havana.

February 19 Henri Krasucki and his delegation meet in Santiago de Cuba Province with members of the provincial secretariat of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions. Roberto Veiga attends the meeting.

February 20 Roberto Veiga accompanies Henri Krasucki and his delegation to Cienfuegos to inspect the thermonuclear plant and the 5 September agro-industrial complex in the town of Rodas.

Julio Camacho Aguilera, Politburo member and party first secretary in Santiago de Cuba meets with Henri Krasucki and his delegation.

February 21 The inter-African coffee organization's secretariat in Abidjan announces that Cuba has joined the 1983 International Coffee organization as an exporting member.

February 23 Fidel Castro attends the signing in Havana of a cooperation accord between the French-Cuban and Cuban-French medical associations. The accord will broaden the exchange of medical information.

February 25 Henri Krasucki is awarded the Larazo Pena Order by Roberto Veiga at the protocol hall of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions.

February 27 French Labor leader Henri Krasucki visits the Isle of Youth accompanied by Roberto Veiga. At Pinar del Rio's CTC offices, Krasucki is given an explanation of the territory's economic development.

February 28 At a press conference at the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, Krasucki says he has seen in Cuba an active, well-organized trade union organization that is strongly linked to the masses.

March 1 Fidel Castro and Roberto Veiga receive Henri Krasucki, Secretary General of the General Confederation of Labor of France to discuss various international political and economic topics.

March 15 In a communique delivered to Agence France-Presse, UNITA says its forces had shot down a MIG-21 of the Angolan Air Force and its pilot was Cuban, Captain Garcia Ortega Gonzales.

March 24 In a Paris Afrique-Asie interview, Vice Foreign Minister Raul Viera says the USSR would support Cuba in case of open conflict with the US.

Confidential

March 28 Armando Hart meets in Budapest with Pak Song-chol, Politburo member of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and Maxime Grometz, member of the Secretariat of the French Communist Party.

May 6 In an interview in Paris, Isidoro Malmierca and his French counterpart Roland Dumas discuss bilateral relations and agree to seek solutions to the conflict in Central America.

May 23 Paris press reports that Cuban candidates for immigration can travel to the US via other countries, despite the suppression of the immigration agreements between Havana and Washington.

May 28 Foreign Minister Malmierca receives Guy Penne, adviser to French President Mitterrand on African affairs, to discuss the international situation and bilateral relations.

The first exposition called French Presence in Cuba is inaugurated at the Cuba pavilion with the participation of around 40 enterprises from that European country.

May 30 Fidel Castro discusses Radio Marti with Penne. Castro says if the Americans give up transmitting from Radio Marti, Cuba will reverse its decision on suspension of the immigration agreements.

Penne tells AFP he is carrying a message from Fidel Castro to President Mitterrand requesting support for the Cuban position on the unpayable Latin American foreign debt.

Guy Penne meets with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Isidoro Malmierca. They refer to possible Cuban French non-military cooperation with an African country—Burkina-Faso.

June 3 Minister of Transportation Guillermo Garcia accompanies French Minister Guy Lengagne on a visit to the Institute of Transportation Research in Havana.

June 6 Guillermo Garcia Frias and French official Guy Lengagne sign a protocol in Havana which anticipates exchanges and future trade agreements.

June 24 Paris press, announced in Lisbon, that UNITA killed 187 Angolan and 11 Cuban soldiers during operations between 18-22 June.

June 28 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane receives Roland Leroy, member of the Politburo of the French Communist Party and director of L'Humanite, to discuss the international situation.

June 29 Cuban authorities expel the Havana correspondent of Agence France-Presse, Andre Birukoff, for what is described as "insulting" Cuban womanhood.

Confidential

| | |
|--------------|--|
| July 18 | According to Paris press reports, the Paris Club says Cuba's 10 leading creditor countries have agreed in principle to a major reorganization of the 1985 debt. |
| September 16 | Cuba signs an agreement with bank creditors to reschedule some \$90 million of medium-term debt due for payment this year. The payments will be spread over 10 years with a six-year grace period. |
| November 22 | Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets in Havana with Martin Malvy, French Secretary of State for Energy. Malvy and Ernesto Melendez sign agreements to increase trade and technical cooperation. |
| December 16 | <p>Paris press reports that Mobutu Sese Seko, President of Zaire, received Vice Minister of External Relations Jorge Bolanos Suarez on 14 December.</p> <p>Paris press reports that Jorge Bolanos Suarez went to Paris to convey to the MPR founding chairman a message from Fidel Castro regarding the fate of Cuban soldiers detained in Kinshasa.</p> |

Confidential**Germany, East**

January 1 GDR leaders Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph send anniversary congratulations to Fidel Castro saying the GDR would do everything it could to help Cuba to continue developing successfully.

January 9 Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of State Egon Krenz arrives in Havana and is received by Politburo member Jose Machado Ventura.

January 11 Fidel Castro meets in Managua with Egon Krenz, East German Council of State deputy chairman. Castro praises relations between the two countries.

January 15 Politburo member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Guenther Kleiber tours Camaguey and visits Major General Ignacio Agramonte's birthplace.

January 19 Representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR sign the final protocol at the sixth CEMA provisional work group on microprocessing technology.

January 22 Harry Tisch, FDGB Chairman and Alfredo Morales, Secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions begins a study visit in Berlin. They reaffirm a policy of peaceful existence.

January 23 Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias decorates the GDR's Vice Maritime Minister with the Aracelio Iglesias award in Havana.

February 2 Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo member meets with Pedro Miret to convey greetings from Erich Honecker to Fidel Castro.

February 3 During his visit to Cuba, Guenther Kleiber met with Cuban officials Jaime Crombet, Marcos Lage, Julio Garcia Oliveras, and Adolfo Diaz.

February 22 GDR Deputy Chairman Gerhard Schuerer arrives in Havana to discuss economic and social development for 1986-1990. Politburo member Humberto Perez greets Schuerer at the airport.

February 28 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez held talks in Havana with Herbert Weiz, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Ernst Hoefner, GDR Minister of Finance to discuss strengthening cooperation.

March 18 Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Gerhard Schuerer receives Marcos Lage, Minister of the Steelworking Industry to discuss deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

March 23 Politburo member Armando Hart arrives in Berlin on a stopover on his way to Budapest to attend the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party's 13th Congress.

Confidential

Confidential

| | |
|------------|--|
| March 29 | In Moscow, Raul presents The Orders of Anna Betancourt awards to leaders of women's organizations in the USSR, East Germany, Bulgaria, Afghanistan, and Czechoslovakia. |
| April 8 | Raul Castro meets with Erich Honecker in Berlin. They condemn the US policy of interference in Central America and the Caribbean and support the efforts of the Contadora group. |
| May 14 | Army General Heinz Hoffmann receives a delegation of the Revolutionary Armed Forces headed by Col. Gustavo Rivero Milian to discuss the international situation and cooperation between the armies. |
| June 20 | The London press reports that Bulgarian, Cuban, and East German troops are fighting alongside Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan. |
| June 28 | Minister President of the State Planning Board Humberto Perez and his East German counterpart, Gerhard Schuerer, sign an economic accord for 1986-90 in Berlin. |
| October 8 | Fidel Castro sends a message to Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph on the occasion of National Day. He blames the unpayable foreign debt on unjust economic orders established by imperialist powers. |
| December 1 | East Germany's Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle arrives in Havana. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez welcomes him at Jose Marti International Airport. |
| December 3 | Carlos Rafael Rodriguez attends the 13th session of cooperation between East Germany and Cuba. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and East Germany's Horst Soelle discuss economic activities. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez visits the GDR Embassy in Havana to sign the book of condolences because of the death of GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann. |
| December 4 | Raul Castro visits the East German Embassy in Havana to sign the book of condolences following the death of East German Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann. |
| December 5 | Minister of Justice of the GDR Hans-Joachim Heusinger visits the Isle of Youth accompanied by Minister of Justice Juan Escalona. They tour industrial installations and African schools. |
| December 6 | Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Horst Soelle sign a protocol to establish cooperation in the sugar, citrus, and construction industries. |

Confidential

Confidential

December 20

Cuba and the GDR sign a trade protocol in Berlin for next year. The document is signed by Foreign Trade Ministers Jose de la Fuente and Dieter Lemke, with Foreign Minister Soelle in attendance.

December 24

Fidel Castro and Kurt Hager, Socialist Unity Party of Germany Politburo member, attend the ceremony opening of the "Tinima" beer factory in Camaguey built with East German cooperation.

Kurt Hager speaks at the beer factory in Camaguey pointing out that this is one of the largest Cuban-GDR joint ventures and asserts that the foundation of country relations is socialism.

Fidel Castro and Kurt Hager condemn the imperialistic policy of violation of national rights and interference in the Central American area, particularly against Cuba and Nicaragua.

Confidential

Confidential**Germany, West**

January 8 President Flavio Bravo and Vice President Jorge Lezcano of the National Assembly receive West German Deputy Helmut Schaefer to exchange experiences.

January 11 In a meeting with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and J. Bolanos, Helmut Schaefer asks if Cuba would send MIGS to Nicaragua in the event of invasion. They answered: No. Each country must defend itself.

January 12 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Jorge Bolanos tell Helmut Schaefer that Havana wants to improve its relations with the US but that steps in that direction are up to Washington.

January 15 Helmut Schaefer says he received assurances from Havana that all Cuban military advisers in Nicaragua will be withdrawn if the Contadora peace plan becomes effective. Hamburg press reports that during deputy Helmut Schaefer's visit to Cuba he met with Central Committee member Jesus Montane and Ramon Castro. Helmut Schaefer says that 16,000 West German tourists visited Cuba last year and in the short and medium term the presence of medium-sized businesses in Cuba will increase.

March 14 Three members of the Cuban parliament make up the first Cuban parliamentary delegation to visit Bonn. They are received by Minister of State Moelleman to discuss bilateral relations.

March 15 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets in Havana with West German politician Wolf Brandendorf. They discuss ties between Latin America and Europe.

March 19 Hamburg TV reports an interview by Swedish correspondent Toegensen in Havana. Fidel says there is a possibility that Cuban troops will be withdrawn from Africa if UN agreements are reached.

May 16 Fidel Castro meets with a delegation of politicians and scientists from the FRG. He tells them that Nicaraguan President Ortega has asked the Soviets to cover his country's oil needs.

May 18 The West German Social Democratic Politicians delegation led by Parliamentarians Hans Matthoefer and Hans-Ulrich Klose meet with Fidel Castro in Havana.

September 05 West German Vice Foreign Minister Wolfgang Mollermann says his country wants to intensify its political dialogue and increase its cooperation in various fields with Cuba.

Confidential

Confidential

- December 6 Fidel Castro discusses the international situation, peace, the Latin American debt, and other general items during a meeting in Havana with FRG official Gerhard Schroeder.
- December 18 Raul Taladrid, Vice President of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, meets with officials of the Rhineland, Palatinate and Saarland, West Germany to discuss strengthening ties.

Confidential

Confidential**Ghana**

February 10 Cuban Minister of Internal Trade, Manuel Vila Sosa, heads a delegation to the Ghana-Cuba joint commission for cooperation in Accra. The session will discuss housing and education.

February 11 During the first meeting of the second Ghana-Cuba Joint Commission for Cooperation in Accra, it was announced that twelve university students who have been studying Spanish will leave for Havana.

February 12 Internal Trade Minister Manuel de la Sosa attends the second meeting of the Ghana-Cuba cooperation commission in Ghana. Cuba agrees to step up economic assistance in housing and trade.

May 30 Accra press reports that Government official Lt. Col. Y. A. Asase returned from Cuba where he discussed the structure of the CDR and addressed Ghanaian students on the Isle of Youth.

June 21 Ghanaian Minister of Transport and Communications Richard Kwame Peprah arrives in Havana and meets with Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas. A trade protocol through 1986 is signed.

July 14 The Ministry of Youth and Sports will send four experts to Ghana to assist in the country's sports development program; two will be with the National Sports Council and two will teach in Winneba.

August 29 Jorge Risquet conveys a message from Fidel Castro to Ghana's chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council Jerry Rawlings. They discuss the underdeveloped world's debt problem.

September 9 Two Cuban sports coaches, Eduardo Alvarez Sanchez for boxing and Luis Aldoroleo for athletics, arrive in Ghana to be attached to the proposed sports college at Winneba.

Two members of the Federation of Cuban Women are in Ghana to discuss Ghana's national development. Two Ghanaian women are undergoing day care training in Cuba; 3 have completed preschool training.

September 13 Central Committee member Pedro Soto, in charge of the Department of Propaganda and Communications, visits Ghana to identify areas in which the two countries can cooperate.

October 23 A two-member delegation of the Young Communist Union of Cuba arrives in Accra to share ideas with the Ghanaian youth and explore areas in which the youth can further collaborate.

December 24 A seven-member team of Cuban medical personnel begins work at the Tamale government hospital. The team is made up of two physician specialists, a general physician, and four paramedical staff.

Confidential

Confidential

Grenada

September 30

A former Grenadian Government minister, deposed after the US-led military intervention in 1983, says college students returning to Grenada from Cuba are facing government discrimination.

Confidential

Guatemala

March 8

Cuban Ambassador Carlos Lechuga condemns violations of basic human rights in El Salvador and Guatemala at the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva.

Confidential

Guinea

January 29

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Isidoro Malmierca receive Lamin Sougouli, who presents his credentials accrediting him as Ambassador of Guinea.

Confidential

Guinea-Bissau

- February 11 The joint Cuba-Guinea-Bissau committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation opens in Havana. Minister of Justice Juan Escalona presides.
- February 14 Politburo member Jorge Risquet meets in Havana with Health Minister Alexander Nunes Correia of Guinea-Bissau to discuss matters of mutual interest and the international situation.
- Jorge Risquet and Alexander Nunes Correia sign an agreement renewing cooperation between Cuba's Communist Party and the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.
- February 15 Jose Raul Viera and Health Minister Alexander Nunes Correia of Guinea-Bissau sign a cooperation protocol to increase cooperation in the fields of education, science, and culture.

Confidential**Guyana**

- January 15 Guyana's Minister of Education Parris says his country will send mathematics teachers to Cuba to work with English-speaking students in secondary schools on the Isle of Youth.
- January 23 Guyana's Minister of Health van West Charles and Cuban Agricultural Minister Diaz sign an economic and technical agreement in Guyana to establish schools of medicine and language.
- Richard van West-Charles says that Guyana is expected to send about 12 teachers to Cuba later this year to teach English at the higher level.
- February 6 Cuba and Guyana sign a new educational, scientific, and cultural agreement for 1985 on the tenth anniversary of collaboration between the two countries.
- April 5 Havana press announces that a shipment of Guyanese wood will be sent to Cuba within the next few days as part of a \$2.9 million trade agreement signed in January.
- June 15 Alberto Suarez Diaz, official at the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples tours Guyana to share Cuban revolutionary experiences with Guyanese officials.
- In Guyana, Cuban official Alberto Suarez Diaz says the Cuban people have rejected Radio Marti and see it as the latest form of US aggression against the country.
- August 7 The Council of State declares three days of official mourning in observance of the death of President Burnham of Guyana. Fidel describes Burnham as a friend of the Third World and Cuba.
- August 9 Fidel Castro signs a book of condolences at the Guyana Embassy in Havana on the death of President Forbes Burnham.
- August 10 Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, accompanied by Ricardo Alarcon and other Cuban officials, attend the funeral of Guyanese President Forbes Burnham.
- August 12 Juan Almeida meets with Guyana's Prime Minister Hamilton Green in Georgetown to discuss themes of mutual interest and issues related to the international and regional situations.

Confidential

Confidential

| | |
|------------|--|
| August 13 | Juan Almeida, accompanied by Ricardo Alarcon and other Cuban officials, return from Guyana after attending the funeral of deceased President Forbes Burnham. |
| August 22 | Guyana's President Desmond Hoyte receives a Cuban delegation headed by Ursinio Rojas to discuss the need to continue strengthening bilateral ties between the two countries. |
| October 31 | Public Health Minister Sergio del Valle visits the bauxite and aluminum mines in Guyana, located in Linden, and attends the public session of the closing of parliament in Georgetown. |

Confidential

Confidential

Honduras

- February 6 In a news conference in Moscow, Isidoro Malmierca praises the Nicaraguan Government for resisting what he called US aggression and criticized the presence of American troops in Honduras.
- February 19 Granma reports that US assertions that its military presence in Honduras has helped the local people in areas of health services are farcial.
- June 5 At a press conference in Caracas, Malmierca claims that there are real risks of a US invasion of Nicaragua that would originate mainly from Honduran territory.

Confidential

Hungary

January 1 Hungarian leaders Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov send a message of greetings to Fidel Castro on the 26th anniversary of the revolution saying they want to strengthen relations.

January 19 Representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR sign the final protocol at the sixth CEMA provisional work group on microprocessing technology.

January 22 Minister of Education and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Cuban Economic, Technical, and Scientific Cooperation Commission arrives in Budapest to attend the 13th meeting of the commission.

January 24 Brigadier General Lajos Kiss, General Secretary of the Hungarian Union of Defense departs for Havana to attend the Second National Conference of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education.

January 25 Jose Ramon Fernandez, Vice President of the Council of Ministers is received by Gyorgy Lazar, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary. A bilateral trade protocol for 1986-90 is signed.

February 4 President of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples Rene Rodriguez meets with Imre Pozsgay, General Secretary of the PPF National Council of Hungary. A 5 year agreement is signed.

February 5 Hungarian Minister of Culture and Education Bela Kopeczi arrives in Havana to attend the second celebration of Hungarian culture in Cuba.

February 7 Minister of Culture Armando Hart receives his Hungarian counterpart Bela Kopeczi to discuss cultural matters of interest. Kopeczi and his delegation tour historical sites in old Havana.

March 23 Politburo member Armando Hart arrives in Berlin on a stopover on his way to Budapest to attend the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party's 13th Congress.

March 26 Minister of Culture Armando Hart meets Hungarian official Janos Kadar to discuss developments of the 13th Congress of the MSZMP, at which Hart is heading the Cuban delegation.

March 27 Armando Hart meets with Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, to discuss the high level of relations between the two parties.

Confidential

March 28 Armando Hart meets in Budapest with Pak Song-chol, Politburo member of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and Maxime Grometz, member of the Secretariat of the French Communist Party.

Armando Hart meets with Carlos Nunez Tellez, member of the FSLN National Directorate in Budapest to discuss matters of common interest.

April 9 Politburo alternate member Roberto Veiga will head a delegation visiting Hungary to participate in the 33d session of the FSM.

April 11 The Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and the Confederation of Cuban Workers meet in Budapest with Sandor Gaspar and Roberto Veiga in the chair. They discuss bilateral relations.

April 17 During the 33rd session of the World Trade Union bureau meeting in Budapest, Roberto Veiga says the Central Organization of Cuban Workers is willing to support a conference on foreign debt.

April 18 Sandor Borbely, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and national commander of the Workers Militia exchange views with MTT leaders in Havana.

April 25 Raul Castro meets in Havana with Sandor Borbely, National Commander of the Hungarian Workers' Militia.

June 8-16 A Hungarian party workers' delegation, headed by Tibor Krajnyak, head of a sub-department of the party and mass organizations department visits Cuba and meets with Central Committee member Gil.

October 22 Trade official Manuel Vila Sosa and his Hungarian counterpart sign a scientific-technical cooperation and trade agreement for 1986 in Budapest.

October 24 Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas arrives in Budapest to pay a 3-day working visit. He is met at the airport by his Hungarian counterpart Peter Veress.

December 5 Cuba and Hungary sign an agriculture and food trade agreements. Included are scientific-technical cooperation, land preparation, and aspects related to meat and preserves industry.

December 13 Cuba and Hungary sign a five year cooperation agreement. Cuba will receive a zero-strength reactor from the Institute of Nuclear Energy the countries will exchange specialists and research.

Confidential

| | |
|-------------|---|
| December 17 | Havana press reports that there are over 1,500 Cuban women in Hungary working as textile technicians and that another group works in the Icaruz bus factory. |
| | On the 25th anniversary of the Cuban-Hungarian relations, Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi says cooperation between the two countries is reflected in all aspects of life. |
| December 19 | Raul Castro signs the book of condolences at the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic on the death of Army General Istvan Olah, Defense Minister. |

Iceland

| | |
|-------------|---|
| October 30 | Foreign Minister Shevardnadze departs Cuba enroute to Iceland. |
| December 10 | The Council of State appoints Alberto Dennys Guzman Perez as Cuban Ambassador to Iceland with residence in Stockholm, Sweden, where he holds the same office. |

Confidential**India**

- April 9 Special envoy to Fidel Castro, Oscar Oramas, delivers a message to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi from Fidel Castro. It discusses the international situation and bilateral relations.
- April 10 Dora Carcano, Secretary General of the Federation of Cuban Women speaks at the opening ceremony of the Nonaligned Movement meeting in New Delhi. Gandhi speaks about the role of women.
- April 18 Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca arrives in India to attend a ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement to support the cause of Namibian independence.
- April 19 In New Delhi, Malmierca says it is imperative to reinforce international solidarity with the South-West Africa Peoples' Organization to assure Namibia's independence.
- April 20 At the Nonaligned meeting in New Delhi, Malmierca says that the resumption of the US-USSR talks on nuclear and space weapons is encouraging and insists the US is applying force in Central America.
- May 22 President of India's Atomic Energy Commission, Ramanna, and the Executive Secretary of Cuba's Atomic Energy Commission, F. C. Diaz-Balart, sign a bilateral nuclear cooperation agreement.
- Raja Ramanna, Jose Ramon Fernandez, and Foreign Minister Malmierca discuss cooperation between the two countries. The Indian delegation tours places of scientific interest in Havana.
- May 24 Madhav Keshav Mangalmurti, the new Indian Ambassador to Cuba, presents his credentials to Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.
- May 30 Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart and Dr. Raja Ramanna, Chairman of India's Nuclear Energy Commission sign an agreement in Havana on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
- June 19 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez explains the development of the Cuban economy to A. V. Birla, leader of a visiting Indian group.
- August 24 India's Prime Minister Riji Gandhi says during an interview that relations between India and Cuba are characterized by cordiality and understanding.

Confidential

Confidential

- September 23 Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas meets in New Delhi with Indian Finance and Commerce Minister Singh to discuss trade links between the two countries and participation in joint ventures.
- October 21 Vilma Espin and Sonia Gandhi visit various historical points of interest in Havana. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his wife, Sonia, arrive in Havana. They are greeted by Fidel Castro and Vilma Espin at the airport.
- October 22 Talking to Indian correspondents in Havana, Fidel Castro praises Rajiv Gandhi and says India is privileged to have a leader like him.
- Gandhi and Fidel Castro discuss bilateral and international issues, especially the Commonwealth Conference, the situation in Central America, and the Nonaligned Movement.
- Rajiv Gandhi receives the Jose Marti Order awarded posthumously to the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He says India and Cuba are committed to working together.

Confidential

Confidential

Indonesia

May 23

Granma announces that Ana Maria Gonzalez Suarez was named Cuban Ambassador to Indonesia, with residence in Manila.

Confidential

Confidential

Iran

January 23 Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and Isidoro Malmierca discuss bilateral relations regional problems with Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi during his stopover enroute to Nicaragua.

Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi stops in Havana for several hours enroute to Nicaragua. Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and Isidoro Malmierca accompany him on a tour near Havana.

June 30 Fidel Castro and Foreign Minister Malmierca meet Iranian official Dr. Larijani, who delivers a message from President Khamenei to Fidel. They discuss expanding ties and the Iraqi war.

November 25 An Iranian parliamentary delegation headed by Ahmad Azizi arrives in Havana to discuss political and economic matters and expanding relations with Flavio Bravo.

Confidential

Iraq

| | |
|------------|--|
| March 17 | Levi Farah, Minister Without Portfolio, arrives in Baghdad to discuss strengthening economic and trade cooperation with Iraqi officials. |
| August 17 | Isidoro Malmierca receives Iraqi Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Wisam al-Zahawi to discuss bilateral relations and the international situation. |
| October 30 | Minister of Overseas Construction Levi Farah arrives in Baghdad to represent Cuba at the Iraqi-Cuban joint committee for economic and technical cooperation. |
| October 31 | Levi Farah and Muhammad Fadil Husayn sign a trade cooperation agreement to expand trade, promote economic, industrial, and agricultural cooperation, medical assistance, and training of cadres. |

Confidential

Ireland

October 31

Irish Justice Ministry officials report that an unidentified Cuban man has been granted asylum in Ireland after leaving an Aeroflot flight at Shannon Airport.

Confidential

Israel

- March 6 The Cuban Foreign Ministry issues a statement condemning the acts of genocide that Israeli occupation troops are carrying out against the people of southern Lebanon.
- October 3 The Ministry of Foreign Relations says the Israeli aggression against PLO headquarters in Tunis was a violation of international law and the act represents an insult to the international community.

Confidential**Italy**

January 4 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane meets with Gian Carlo Pajetta.

January 5 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets with Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Italy to discuss problems of mutual interest.

January 8 Castro discusses matters of mutual interest with Gian Carlos Pajetta, Politburo and Secretariat member of the Italian Communist Party.

 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo meets with Gian Carlo Pajetta to discuss the functions of the ANPP and the general housing law and labor code recently passed.

January 30 Milan press reports that an Italian Catholic magazine says that Fidel Castro would soon meet the Archbishop of Havana, Jaime Ortega, to discuss a possible visit by Pope John Paul.

February 5 A delegation of Italian workers, several of whom are militant members of the Italian Communist Party, meet with members of Cuba's Committees for the Defense of the Revolution.

March 4 Havana TV reports an increase in West European tourists to Cuba. Weekly flights from Milan began in October, and later from Vienna and Rome two flights a week, Iberia, three flights per week.

April 14-21 A National Assembly of the Peoples Government delegation, that includes Pedro Garcia Lupianez and Fernando Amaya, visit Italy to meet with members of their counterpart organization.

April 16 A delegation from the National Assembly of the People's Government is received by Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti and President of the Chamber of Deputies Nilde Iotti.

August 21 Justice Minister Juan Escalona departs for Italy where he will participate in the UN's seventh congress on crime prevention and treatment of delinquents.

August 28 Cuba has been selected to occupy one of the vice presidential positions at the Seventh Congress on Crime Prevention and Treatment of Delinquents, sponsored by the UN, and meeting in Milan, Italy.

September 21 In Somalia, Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi calls for the withdrawal of Cuban troops stationed in Africa.

Confidential

| | |
|-------------|---|
| November 12 | Carlos Rafael Rodriguez arrives in Italy and delivers a letter from Fidel Castro to Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti inviting Italian Chief of State Francesco Cossiga to visit Cuba. |
| November 15 | Speaking at the Food and Agriculture Organization meeting in Rome, Minister of Agriculture Adolfo Diaz analyzes the negative implications of the foreign debt in food and agriculture problems. |
| December 11 | Carlos Rafael Rodriguez arrives in Italy. |

Confidential**Japan**

- February 22 Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras signs an agreement at the Japanese Embassy in Cuba to renegotiate Cuba's official foreign debt.
- February 25 At Jose Marti Airport, Ricardo Cabrizas greets the Japanese delegation attending the eighth meeting of the Cuban-Japan Economic Conference. Conference President Rioichi Kawai heads the delegation.
- February 26 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets with Rioichi Kawai, President of Komatsu Limited of Japan, to discuss Cuba's economic situation.
- The joint meeting of the Cuban-Japanese economic conference is held in Havana. Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas speaks of the efforts of the Cuban Government in the economic campaign for progress.
- February 27 The eighth joint meeting of the Cuban-Japanese economic conferences ends in Havana. Ricardo Cabrizas and Rioichi Kawai, chairman of the Japanese delegation sign the final document.
- March 2 Fidel Castro meets with Ryoichi Kawai, President of the Japan-Cuban economic conference. Castro underscores the economic measures adopted in Cuba in agricultural, industrial, and service sectors.
- March 12 National Assembly President Flavio Bravo and his Japanese counterparts Michita Sakata and Mutsuo Kimura agree to promote exchanges of legislators between their countries in pursuit of world peace.
- March 15 Yoshihiro Inayama, President of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan discusses the world economic situation, especially that of the Third World, with Flavio Bravo.
- March 19 Flavio Bravo meets in Tokyo with Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Shintaro Abe. Abe says his people are friendly toward Cuba because of its efforts in support of peace in Central America.
- March 20 In Tokyo, Flavio Bravo denies speculation that relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union have deteriorated. He says Soviet-Cuban ties are at their best.
- March 22 At a meeting of the Association of Chiefs of Latin American Diplomatic Missions in Japan, Flavio Bravo stresses the current difficult circumstances of Latin America's \$350 billion foreign debt.
- April 12 Minister of Foreign Trade Cabrizas meets in Havana with the Kobe trade mission to discuss the next five-year plan. He says in 1990 Cuban non-sugar exports should surpass 1 billion peso in value.

Confidential

Confidential

| | |
|-------------|---|
| June 24 | Japanese bankers visit Cuba at the invitation of the National Bank of Cuba. They meet with Raul Leon Torras, President of the National Bank, to discuss the Cuban economy and bilateral relations. |
| August 3 | <p>Orlando Fundora, President of the Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples attends the international meeting opposing the atomic bomb in Hiroshima, Japan.</p> <p>In Japan, Orlando Fundora says imperialism is planning the most colossal rearmament program ever while conducting insane adventures like that of star wars.</p> |
| August 22 | Isidoro Malmierca meets with Mitsuro Donawaki, General Director of the Latin American-Caribbean Division of the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry, to discuss bilateral relations and foreign issues. |
| November 16 | A PCC delegation headed by Jesus Montane arrives in Tokyo to participate in the 17th Congress of the Japan Communist Party. |
| November 21 | Jesus Montane meets with Kenji Miyamoto, President of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party to exchange opinions concerning the international situation. |
| November 24 | Jesus Montane participates in an act of solidarity with Kyoto. |

Confidential

Confidential

Kenya

- July 10 Vilma Espin heads a delegation to Nairobi, Kenya to participate in th UN women's conference.
- July 16 Fidel Castro sends a message to the women of all the world who are participating at the UN world conference in Nairobi, Kenya stressing Cuba's solidarity with the event.
- July 18 In Nairobi, Vilma Espin says there cannot be changes in the condition of women in the midst of constant aggressions aimed to prevent countries from exercising their basic rights.

Confidential

Korea, North

- January 2 North Korean Vice President Pak Song-chol departs Pyongyang to visit Cuba and to attend the inaugural of Nicaraguan President Ortega.
- January 3 Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sends a message of greetings to Foreign Minister Malmierca on the 26th anniversary of the revolution expressing firm solidarity with the Cuban people.
- Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of North Korea sends a message to Flavio Bravo on the 26th anniversary of the revolution expressing solidarity.
- January 6 Vice President of the Council of Ministers Jose Ramon Fernandez greets Pak Song-chol, North Korean Vice President on his arrival at Jose Marti International Airport.
- January 7 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez discusses bilateral and multilateral activities and international politics with Pak Song-chol of Korea.
- March 28 Armando Hart meets in Budapest with Pak Song-chol, Politburo member of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and Maxime Grometz, member of the Secretariat of the French Communist Party.
- April 2 The Ministries of Public Health of Cuba and North Korea sign a cooperation protocol for 1985-86 in Pyongyang.
- May 24 Lester Rodriguez Perez, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation arrives in Pyongyang to attend the 9th meeting of the Intergovernmental Economic and Scientific Meeting.
- May 28 A protocol of the Intergovernmental Economic and Scientific meeting of Korea and Cuba is signed in Pyongyang by Yim Ki-song, Vice Minister of External Affairs, and Lester Rodriguez Perez.
- Lester Rodriguez Perez meets with Vice Premier Kong Chin-tae, Yim Ki-song, and Cuban Ambassador to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas.
- June 11 Textile machinery workers of Pyongyang express massive support for Cuba's repudiation of Radio Marti as stated by Cuban Ambassador Ricardo Danza Sigas and by the Committee for Cultural Relations.
- June 14 Kim Yong-nam and his delegation visit the Havana City Center of Biological Research and are informed on the production of interferon. Cuba is one of 14 countries producing this substance.

Confidential

June 15 North Korea's Vice Premier Kim Yong-nam visits the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples and meets with Acting President Mario Rodriguez to discuss international topics.

June 15-17 Isidoro Malmierca and Kim Yong-nam meet in Havana.

June 18 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Kim Yong-nam discuss the tense international situation and the good relations between their two countries. Jesus Montane and Yong-nam discuss party relations.

June 19 Fidel Castro discusses subjects of international interest and bilateral relations with Kim Yong-nam. Yong-nam's visit to Cuba ends, Malmierca sees him off at the airport.

June 29 North Korea's President Kim Il-song receives Elio Constantin, sub-director of Granma.

July 10 Prensa Latina, Pyongyang, reports that in Fidel's interview with Dymally and Elliot, Fidel said the decision to hold the 1988 Olympics in Seoul was sectarian.

August 7 Ramon Castro, Director of the Valles de Picadura special genetic plan departs for North Korea to exchange information on livestock raising.

August 13 At a welcoming ceremony for Ramon Castro, North Korea's Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki reaffirms his country's close ties of friendship and solidarity with Cuba.

August 19 Kim Il-song expresses support to Ramon Castro for Fidel's proposals on the cancellation of the foreign debt and the simultaneous holdings of the coming Olympic games in North and South Korea.

August 20 During a visit with Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Ramon Castro exchanges viewpoints on the future development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Ramon Castro departs Pyongyang. Chong Chun-ki underscores the fact that Castro's visit will contribute to the development of bilateral relations.

Ramon Castro and his delegation meet with Vice Minister of Defense Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk who sends fraternal greetings to Raul Castro.

August 26 Havana TV reports that, in Pyongyang, Cuba and North Korea signed their first scientific and cultural cooperation agreement in the fields of construction, architecture, and urbanization.

Confidential

~~Confidential~~

August 29 Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Korean Workers Party sends a congratulatory message to Fidel Castro on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Havana TV reports on an interview with North Korea's Ambassador to Cuba Pak Yong-sae who condemns US violation of Cuban airspace by an SR-71 spy plane and supports Castro's debt initiative.

October 11 North Korea's President Kim Il-song receives a visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Armando Acosta.

October 26 Choe Chong-kun, Korean Workers Party Central Committee member arrives in Cuba to sign documents regulating Cuban-North Korean trade for the next five years and a 1986 trade protocol.

November 2 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets with North Korea's Foreign Trade Minister Choe Chong-kun in Havana to discuss economic development in their respective countries.

Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas and Choe Chong-kun sign a trade agreement for 1986-1990 and the 1986 trade protocol.

December 29 Cuba's Ambassador to North Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas attends the signing in Pyongyang of a 1985-86 work plan on scientific cooperation between the Academies of Sciences of the two countries.

Korea, South

July 10 Prensa Latina, Pyongyang, reports that in Fidel's interview with Dymally and Elliot, Fidel said the decision to hold the 1988 Olympics in Seoul was sectarian.

August 19 Kim Il-song expresses support to Ramon Castro for Fidel's proposals on the cancellation of the foreign debt and the simultaneous holdings of the coming Olympic games in North and South Korea.

Laos

January 24 Raul Castro sends a message of greetings to General Khamtai Siphandon, National Defense Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the occasion of the 36th founding anniversary.

March 22 Fidel Castro sends a message of greetings to Kaysone Phomvihan, General Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee on the occasion of the 30th founding anniversary.

April 19 The Government of Laos awards Luis Rodriguez Vasilio, head of the Cuban experts in Laos, the Victory Medal Third Class for devotion to internationalist in Laos.

April 22 Foreign Minister Malmierca and his delegation arrive in Vientiane and meet with Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut to discuss bilateral relations and the current international situation.

April 23 Isidoro Malmierca and Phoun Sipaseut sign a cooperation agreement for 1986-90 between the foreign ministries.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos Kaysone Phomvihan receives Isidoro Malmierca to discuss the international situation.

August 25 Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes and his delegation arrive in Vientiane and meet with General Sisavat Keobounphan, Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

August 27 Ramiro Valdes decorates Sisavat Keobounphan with the Republic of Cuba Friendship Medal and holds talks with Lao officials on security.

September 9 PCC member Raul Vivo Valdes arrives in Laos. He meets with Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political bureau to discuss bilateral issues.

Laotian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Phoun Sipaseut, arrives in Havana and is greeted at the airport by First Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Jose Raul viera Linares.

September 12 Isidoro Malmierca and Phoun Sipaseut exchange views on the recently concluded ministerial conference in Luanda, the situation in Southeast Asia, and bilateral relations.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| September 17 | Isidoro Malmierca bids farewell to Phoun Sipaseut at the airport, ending his friendly 10-day visit. |
| November 30 | Vice President of the Council of State Juan Almeida arrives in Vientiane to participate in activities commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Lao people's democratic republic. |
| December 02 | Secretary General of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Kaysone Phomviham meets with Juan Almeida in Vientiane. |
| December 11 | Fidel Castro sends a message of greetings to Laotian leader Kaysone Phomviham on the occasion of the 10th Lao National Day (December 2). Cuban leaders Flavio Bravo and Armando Acosta send messages of congratulations on the 10th Lao National Day to Laotian leader Souphanouvong. |

Lebanon

- March 6 The Cuban Foreign Ministry issues a statement condemning the acts of genocide that Israeli occupation troops are carrying out against the people of southern Lebanon.
- June 27 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane meets in Havana with In'am Ra'd, former leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party in Lebanon, to discuss the international situation, and Lebanon.
- July 15 Beirut press reports that Cuba, Switzerland, and France inform the Lebanese Foreign Ministry that they do not go along with the US measures taken against Beirut International Airport.

Lesotho

May 24 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives the credentials of Tseliso Thamae, the new Lesotho Ambassador to Cuba.

October 28 Federic Assogba Affo and Vincent Montsi Makhele, Foreign Ministers of Benin and Lesotho, arrive in Havana. Affo tells the press that the Namibian people should gain independence without delay.

October 30 Isidoro Malmierca and Lesotho's Foreign Minister Vincent Montsi Marhele discuss bilateral relations, the crisis in Central America, and the situation in South Africa.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Isidoro Malmierca meet with Foreign Minister Makhele of Lesotho to discuss bilateral relations and the international situation, especially in southern Africa.

November 1 Fidel Castro meets with Lesotho Foreign Minister Vincent Montsi Makhele to exchange opinions on the situation in southern Africa and discuss bilateral relations.

Liberia

November 14

The Cuban Foreign Ministry denies that Cuban citizens were involved in the attempted coup d'etat against Liberian President Samuel K. Doe on 12 November.

Libya

March 9 Levi Farah discusses bilateral relations and ways to promote cooperation in all fields with the Secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau of Libya.

August 28 The Council of State appoints Enrique Trujillo Rapallo as Cuban Ambassador to Libya.

December 21 Levi Farah visits Libya for discussions with Libyan officials of bilateral relations and international issues.

Luxembourg

March 15

The first session of Cuban-Belgium-Luxembourg joint commission for economic and industrial cooperation concludes in Brussels with the signing of a document by Hector Rodriguez Llompart.

Madagascar

- June 24 Politburo alternate member Armando Acosta arrives in Antananarivo to participate in festivities to mark the 21st anniversary of the Malagasy revolution.
- November 13 Jean Bemananjara, Madagascar's Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrives in Havana to preside over the joint Cuban-Malagasy Intergovernmental Committee. Bemananjara is greeted by Isidoro Malmierca. Malmierca and Bemananjara discuss widening and strengthening bilateral relations and exchange views on the international situation and the Nonaligned Movement.
- November 15 Malmierca and Bemananjara sign a protocol on the fourth session of the joint inter-government commission for 1987 scientific and technical cooperation. Bemananjara signs a cooperation agreement with Cuba's Sugar Industry Ministry.
- November 21 In a meeting with Cuban journalists, Foreign Minister Bemananjara reiterates the need for Third World nations to unite and face the foreign debt problem. Foreign Minister Bemananjara says that relations between his country and Cuba are excellent in matters relating to politics, economics, and scientific-technical cooperation.

Confidential

Malaysia

March 26

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives the credentials of the new Malaysian Ambassador to Cuba, Azraai Zain.

Confidential

Confidential

Mali

June 24

Vice President Juan Almeida accepts the credentials of Sadibou Kone accrediting him as new Malian Ambassador to Cuba.

Confidential

Confidential**Mexico**

- January 19 Prensa Latina in Mexico City warns that the Reagan Administration's withdrawal from talks in Manzanillo with Nicaragua amount to closing the door to a negotiated solution to Central America.
- January 25 Prensa Latina, Mexico City, reports that Fidel Castro met with the delegation from the US National Conference of Catholic Bishops.
- January 29 Leader of Mexico's Chamber of Deputies Humberto Lugo meets with a Cuban delegation, headed by Luis Mendez Morejon, in Mexico City to discuss bilateral matters and Central America.
- February 5 Flavio Bravo greets Luis Mendez Morejon upon his return from Mexico. Mendez Morejon attended a meeting with representatives of Mexico's Chamber of Deputies and Senate.
- February 11 In an interview with Notimex, Cuba's Minister Without Portfolio Levi Farah says the US has used its economic power to block the Contadora efforts.
- In an interview to Czechoslovak television, Malmierca says Cuba very negatively views the breaking off of negotiations between the representatives of Nicaragua and the US in Manzanillo.
- February 26 Isidoro Malmierca greets Mexican Foreign Secretary Sepulveda at Jose Marti International Airport, and later in the day hosts a reception.
- February 27 During the opening ceremony of the Mexico-Cuba intergovernmental commission, Mexican Foreign Secretary Sepulveda exhorts the US and Nicaragua to renew the Manzanillo talks.
- Isidoro Malmierca opens the fourth meeting of the Cuba-Mexico joint general intergovernmental commission in Havana. In his opening remarks, he says Cuba shares Mexico's desire for peace.
- February 28 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Raul Leon Torras receives Bernardo Sepulveda. 36 exchange agreements are signed in economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation.
- March 1 In an interview at his reception in Havana, Mexican Foreign Secretary Sepulveda says the outlook for cooperation between Cuba and Mexico in all areas is vast.
- During his visit to Cuba Bernardo Sepulveda met on three occasions with Fidel Castro to discuss regional matters and Mexico's decision to continue the Contadora negotiating effort.

Confidential

Confidential

March 11 Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas and Mexico's Secretary for Commerce and Industrial Development, Hector Hernandez Cervantes, sign a trade accord. More than 20 Cuban products will enter Mexico.

March 28 Prensa Latina reports in an interview with Excelsior that Fidel Castro said Latin America's foreign debt is an economic, political, and moral impossibility.

March 31 In an interview in Excelsior, Fidel Castro says the Soviet Union cannot provide military protection for Nicaragua in case of direct intervention from the US.

May 14 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives the credentials of the new Mexican Ambassador to Cuba, Enrique Olivares Santana.

May 15 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives Enrique Olivares Santana who presents his credentials as Mexican Ambassador to Cuba.

May 16 The fifth meeting of the Mexican-Cuban business committee is held in Havana. Fidel Castro discusses Cuba's economic and social development with the Mexican business delegation.

May 31 During a technical stopover in Mexico City, Isidoro Malmierca says the US-Cuban immigration agreement will remain suspended until the provocations transmitted over Radio Marti cease.

June 1 In Mexico City, Malmierca tells reporters that the immigration agreement between the US and Cuba will remain suspended until Radio Marti ends.

June 7 Notimex reports that Emilio Comas Paret, Deputy Director of the Cuban Artistic and Literary Economic Fund has said Radio Marti has been a scandal to Cuba and the programming is antiquated.

June 12 In an interview with El Dia, Fidel Castro says economic integration is needed for Latin Americans to be able to live and develop independently.

In El Dia, Fidel Castro also says socialism offers fabulous prospects for development, the experience of our country proves it, and what we should be doing is perfecting socialism.

June 18 President of the Provincial Assembly of the People's Government in Havana City Province, Oscar Fernandez Mell meets with Mexican Navy Captain Alberto Del Barrio of the sailing ship Cuauhtemoc.

The training sailing ship Cuauhtemoc, of the Mexican Navy, dock in the port of Havana on its yearly training visit with cadets from the Heroic Naval Military School of Mexico.

Confidential

| | |
|--------------|--|
| June 22 | The Mexican training ship Cuauhtemoc departs Havana for the United States. |
| June 25 | Expo Cuba-85 opens in Mexico City. The event seeks to develop bilateral industrial and economic cooperation and to increase trade fourfold in the short term. |
| June 26 | Politburo alternate member Roberto Viega meets in Mexico with Fidel Velazquez, top leader of the Confederation of Mexican Workers to discuss common problems affecting workers. |
| June 27 | Roberto Viega meets with members of the Executive Committee of Mexico's Revolutionary Labor Confederation. He invites them to participate in the forthcoming trade union conference in Cuba. |
| June 28 | At a press conference in Mexico City, Roberto Viega says that sooner or later the foreign debt of Latin America will not be payable and that either we unite or we sink. |
| July 17 | In an interview granted to Excelsior, Fidel Castro reiterates that the foreign debt affecting Third World countries should disappear. |
| August 1 | In an interview with Notimex, Fidel Castro describes the capitalistic economic system as madness, illogical, and impossible to understand. |
| August 4 | Notimex reports that Fidel Castro denied reports that Costa Rican financier Robert Vesco is imprisoned in Cuba—he said Vesco decided on his own to live there. |
| | Notimex reports that Fidel Castro said he could not assure that he will attend a parliamentary meeting in Uruguay because he must take precautions against a probable assassination attempt. |
| August 7 | Mexican Under Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Francisco Suarez Davila states that the recent Havana conference on foreign debt served to reiterate the political dimensions of the problem. |
| September 8 | Excelsior quotes Malmierca during an interview in Luanda as saying Cuba's position on its military presence in Angola is that it should not be eternal but should last as long as necessary. |
| September 11 | Division General Senen Casas Regueiro arrives in Mexico City to attend festivities commemorating the 175th anniversary of Mexican independence. |
| September 15 | In an interview in El Nacional, Senen Casas says that Cuba has withdrawn its military advisers from Nicaragua and will comply with the Contadora Group's peace plan for Central America. |

Confidential

September 17 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Armando Hart, and other Cuban officials attend a reception held in honor of the 175th anniversary of Mexico's independence.

September 19 At the Latin American Press Forum on foreign debt, Fidel Castro calls for suspension of Mexico's debt due to the earthquake and modestly offers to cooperate in any way needed. Fidel Castro visits the Mexican Embassy in Havana and expresses the Cuban people's sorrow for the victims of the earthquake.

September 22-23 Health Minister Sergio del Valle visits Mexico City to assess the damage from the earthquake that hit on 19 September. He offers medical brigades assistance. Cuba is supplying medication.

October 2 Mexico press reports that Mexican exports to Cuba have increased 20.9 percent in January-July 1984 over the same period in 1985. Imports of Cuban products decreased during the same time frame.

Mexican press reports the signing of an agreement between Medicuba, the Cuban Enterprise for the Import and Export of Medical Products, and the Mexican firm Serinter, S.A.

October 5 Isidoro Malmierca passes through Mexico City after attending the 40th UN General Assembly meeting. He tells Notimex that debtor countries must unify to achieve economic order.

October 31 Mexican Industrialist Jose Munoz heads a delegation to the Third International Fair in Havana. He says trade between Cuba and Mexico will reach \$100 million this year.

November 15 Construction Minister Raul Cabrera meets with Mexican Secretary of Education Miguel Gonzalez Avelar to discuss possibilities for Cuban cooperation in cultural and educational sectors.

Construction Minister Raul Cabrera delivers a message from Fidel Castro to Mexican President de la Madrid with a \$2.5 million donation to help in reconstruction of damage by the earthquake.

December 4 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo departs for Mexico City to participate in the third Conference of Democratic Spanish-Speaking Parliament members to be held 5-7 December.

December 5 In Mexico City, Flavio Bravo says that Cuba has studied the foreign debt problem and has shown with figures that it is unpayable from a moral, economic, and political point of view.

Confidential

| | |
|-------------|--|
| December 9 | Flavio Bravo returns from Mexico. He says the parliamentary meeting enabled participants to have constructive talks which resulted in a statement that was good enough. |
| December 10 | In Mexico City, Flavio Bravo says that Nicaragua did the right thing when it refused to sign the Contadora peace document because the document was making more and more concessions to the US. |

Confidential

Mongolia

| | |
|------------|---|
| January 2 | Cuban Ambassador to Mongolia Rafael Fernandez speaks in Mongolia on the occasion of the national day of Cuba stressing further development and deepening friendship and all-round cooperation. |
| May 23 | Deputy Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras visits Mongolia and discusses bilateral relations and international issues with his counterpart, G. Gashdabaa. Pelegrin Torras visits industrial enterprises and meets with livestock breeders and farmers in Ulaanbaatar. |
| October 28 | Vice Foreign Trade Minister Jose de la Fuente receives the Minister of Foreign Trade of Mongolia J. Dulmaa. |
| December 6 | A Mongolian official visits Cuba on the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations and indicates to the press that cooperation between the two countries is positive. |

Confidential

Mozambique

May 28

Mozambique's Secretary of State for Labor Aguiar Mazula arrives in Havana at the invitation of Joaquim Benavides, Minister President of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security.

Confidential**Namibia**

- April 19 In New Delhi, Malmierca says it is imperative to reinforce international solidarity with the South-West Africa Peoples' Organization to assure Namibia's independence.
- April 22 The Cuban Foreign Ministry issues a declaration rejecting and condemning the South African racist regime's unilateral decision to install a so-called temporary government in Namibia.
- April 25 In a letter to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, the Cuban Foreign Ministry rejects the new South African maneuver of installing a so-called interim government in Namibia.
- May 29 Fidel Castro and de Cuellar visit the Isle of Youth. Fidel tells Namibian students he is willing to send "200,000" more Cuban troops to Angola if South Africa fails to grant Namibia independence.
- Perez de Cuellar addresses Namibian students on the Isle of Youth telling them it is a sacred duty for him and the organization which he heads to continue working for Namibia's independence.
- May 30 On Namibia, Perez de Cuellar says nobody has the right to move away from UN Resolution 435 which calls for the withdrawal of South Africa from that territory and free elections.
- June 11 Speaking on Namibia at the UN Security Council meeting, Foreign Minister Malmierca says the presence of Cuban internationalist forces in Angola is not related to Namibia.
- August 26 Jorge Risquet and SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma meet in Launda. Nujoma tells Risquet of SWAPO's recent military actions against South Africa.
- The Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions supports the Namibian people, who are waging a battle under the SWAPO leadership to achieve their independence.
- In a press conference, Jesus Escandel says the CTC supports the Namibian people who are waging a battle, under the SWAPO leadership, to achieve their independence.
- October 28 Federic Assogba Affo and Vincent Montsi Makhele, Foreign Ministers of Benin and Lesotho, arrive in Havana. Affo tells the press that the Namibian people should gain independence without delay.
- December 6 Jorge Risquet reiterates Cuba's solidarity with the Namibian cause for independence to the President of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, during a meeting in Luanda.

Confidential

Netherlands

| | |
|--------------|--|
| March 9 | The Special Counselor of the Netherlands State Secretary of Foreign Trade, Dominique Dick, discusses developing trade relations with Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas in Havana. |
| September 16 | A Dutch agroindustrial delegation representing 18 commercial firms visits Cuba to meet with over 150 Cuban export and import enterprises. The Netherlands Agroindustrial delegation says that the Netherlands sees Cuba as a viable trade partner. |

Confidential

New Zealand

January 28

The Second contingent of the Australian-New Zealand brigade ends its visit to Cuba with a festive event expressing support for the Cuban revolution. They toured Havana province and picked oranges.

Confidential

Confidential**Nicaragua**

- January 5 Nicaragua's Commander of the Revolution Wheelock announces that Cuba, in a gesture of solidarity and internationalism, has decided to buy all sugar production from the "Victoria de Julio" sugarmill.
- January 8 Gaston Plissonier, member of the Politburo of the French Communist Party visits Cuba at the invitation of the Communist Party. He will attend the inauguration of Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua.
- Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Jorge Bolanos greets Sinan Hasani, Yugoslav Presidency member, en route to Nicaragua to attend the Presidential inauguration of Daniel Ortega.
- January 9 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo arrives in Managua to attend the installation ceremony of the Nicaraguan National Assembly.
- January 10 Fidel Castro arrives in Nicaragua to attend the inauguration of President Daniel Ortega.
- January 11 Nicaraguan President Ortega awards the Augusto Cesar Sandino Order, the Battle of San Jacinto grade to Fidel Castro at the ceremony opening the new Victoria de Julio sugar mill.
- In a meeting with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and J. Bolanos, Helmut Schaefer asks if Cuba would send MIGS to Nicaragua in the event of invasion. They answered: "No. Each country must defend itself."
- Fidel Castro speaks at the opening of a giant refinery in Malacatova. He says his country is "ready to contribute to peace" in Central America.
- At the opening of a sugar refinery in Nicaragua, Fidel Castro says the US is making ridiculous absurd charges claiming Nicaragua is stockpiling advanced weapons that threaten other countries.
- In his speech at the inauguration of the Victoria de Julio sugar mill, Nicaragua's Minister of Agriculture Wheelock praises Cuban aid and support from Fidel Castro in this project.
- January 12 At a meeting with representatives of the Contadora nations in Nicaragua, Fidel Castro says that peace in Central America is possible and that his country is willing to assist in the effort.
- January 13 Fidel Castro departs Nicaragua for Havana.
- January 15 Helmut Schaefer says he received assurances from Havana that all Cuban military advisers in Nicaragua will be withdrawn if the Contadora peace plan becomes effective.

Confidential

Confidential

January 17 In his news conference Alexander also says Castro said he is willing to sit down and have talks with the US on a peaceful political solution to the situation in Nicaragua.

January 19 Prensa Latina in Mexico City warns that the Reagan Administration's withdrawal from talks in Manzanillo with Nicaragua amount to closing the door to a negotiated solution to Central America.

January 29 NBC news in Washington says that Robert Vesco is smuggling high technology computer and communications equipment to Cuba, Nicaragua, and East Bloc countries in exchange for sanctuary in Cuba.

February 6 In a news conference in Moscow, Isidoro Malmierca praises the Nicaraguan Government for resisting what he called US aggression and criticized the presence of American troops in Honduras.

February 7 Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gutierrez confirms that a Cuban Government envoy met with Costa Rican officials in an effort to resolve differences between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

February 11 During an interview, Fidel Castro says President Reagan has shown some flexibility in foreign affairs since the election, but blasts the US for questioning Havana's right to aid Nicaragua.

In an interview to Czechoslovak television, Malmierca says Cuba very negatively views the breaking off of negotiations between the representatives of Nicaragua and the US in Manzanillo.

February 13 Havana International Service reports that agricultural machinery, industrial equipment, and food will be transported on a regular maritime line inaugurated linking Leningrad and Corinto.

February 25 The Energy Ministry in Managua says that Cuba has sent urgent fuel supplies to Nicaragua to replace a shipment from Ecuador allegedly blocked by the US.

Nicaraguan Health Minister Lea Guido states upon her arrival in Havana, that the objective of her visit is to closely study the progress made by Cuba in the pharmaceutical industry.

February 26 Lima press reports that President Ortega of Nicaragua says there are fewer than 1,000 Cuban military advisers in Nicaragua, 50 of whom will return home in May.

February 27 In a radio announcement Daniel Ortega says he will withdraw 100 Cuban military advisers from Nicaragua and that the government would cease acquiring arms.

Confidential

Confidential

- March 5 The government issues a statement of support for the measures announced on 27 February by Nicaraguan authorities for a political solution to the Central American conflict.
- March 7 Managua press reports that a shipment of 74,436 barrels of diesel fuel from Cuba arrived in Puerto Corinto aboard the oil tanker Cielo di Napoli.
- March 14 Fidel Castro meets in Havana, briefly, with Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega, who was returning from the funeral of Konstantin Chernenko in Moscow.
- March 28 Armando Hart meets with Carlos Nunez Tellez, member of the FSLN National Directorate in Budapest to discuss matters of common interest.
- March 31 In an interview in Excelsior, Fidel Castro says the Soviet Union cannot provide military protection for Nicaragua in case of direct intervention from the US.
- April 6 Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega meets with Fidel Castro in Havana to exchange views on the Latin American situation, particularly the Central American crisis.
- Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ocampo arrives in Havana and meets with Nicaraguan President Ortega and Fidel Castro. He delivers a message to Castro from President Betancur on Central America.
- April 10 Deputy Foreign Minister Alarcon and his Nicaraguan counterpart, Jose Leon Talavera, sign a cultural-educational agreement for 1985 in Managua.
- April 16 Fidel Castro hosts a reception for Leon Febres-Cordero. Present at the reception is Tomas Borge, Nicaragua's Interior Minister, who has been in Cuba for several days.
- April 25 Nicaragua announces that 100 Cuban military advisers will leave the country on 2 May and that it will pardon 107 political prisoners.
- A State Department officials says that Nicaragua's announcement that Cuban advisers would leave the country meant nothing unless it signaled an eventual end to security links with the Soviet Union.
- April 26 Nicaraguan President Ortega makes a technical stopover in Havana on his way to the USSR. He discusses Central America and the peacemaking efforts of the Contadora Group with Fidel Castro.
- Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias meets in Havana with his Nicaraguan counterpart William Ramirez to discuss matters of mutual interest in the field of transportation.

Confidential

Confidential

- May 2 Havana TV reports that the US Government has asked the Nicaraguan Government to break relations with Cuba and the USSR as a condition for the suspension of the trade blockade imposed by the US.
- In a farewell ceremony for 100 departing Cuban military advisers, Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega says, "We are not stepping back even one millimeter in our relations with Cuba."
- Deputy Foreign Minister Roberto Alarcon says the trade embargo imposed on Nicaragua by the US, "is an irresponsible measure and part of an escalation that could include other types of actions."
- Raul Castro greets 100 Cuban military advisers who return after training Government troops in Nicaragua.
- Prensa Latina condemns as "immoral" President Reagan's decision to impose a total trade embargo on Nicaragua.
- May 3 Granma denounces the US trade embargo imposed on Nicaragua and says the Sandinist people will not be subdued or frightened.
- May 7 Prensa Latina reports that the coordinating bureau of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement condemn the trade embargo and other economic measures imposed by the US against Nicaragua.
- May 16 Fidel Castro meets with a delegation of politicians and scientists from the FRG. He tells them that Nicaraguan President Ortega has asked the Soviets to cover his country's oil needs.
- May 21 The papal nuncio to Nicaragua, Monsignor Andrea Laza de Monte Zemulo, arrives in Cuba.
- May 22 For the first time in 21 years, a Cuban parliamentary delegation visits Brazil. The delegation condemns the US embargo against Nicaragua and defends the principle of nonintervention.
- June 4 Isidoro Malmierca addresses the Caribbean Conference in Trinidad and Tobago condemning the US trade embargo on Nicaragua and its decision to open Radio Marti.
- June 5 At a press conference in Caracas, Malmierca claims that there are real risks of a US invasion of Nicaragua that would originate mainly from Honduran territory.
- Isidoro Malmierca calls for Nicaragua and Costa Rica to overcome their conflict with the help of the Contadora Group, during a press conference in Caracas.

Confidential

June 12 The Secretariat of the International Organization, headquartered in Prague, condemns US aggression against Nicaragua and denounces the installation of Radio Marti.

June 13 Trade Union official Roberto Viega attends a coordinating meeting of trade union representatives in Nicaragua. At a press conference, he calls for unity to solve the foreign debt problem.

June 14 National Institute of Tourism President Padron, Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas, and Nicaraguan Tourism Minister Herty Lweites open the sixth tourism convention, Cuba-Tur-85, in Havana.

June 21 Havana radio says the US "is playing with fire" by implicating Nicaragua in the slaying of six Americans in El Salvador.

July 3 Daniel Ortega, Henry Ruiz, and Hector Rodriguez Llompart sign a technical-scientific cooperation agreement totaling 100 million Cuban pesos.

July 16 The sixth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution is commemorated at AALAPSO headquarters in Havana. AALAPSO Secretary General Rene Anillo and Nicaraguan officials preside.

July 18 Politburo member Pedro Miret heads the Cuban delegation to Nicaragua attending festivities commemorating the sixth anniversary of the Sandinista revolution.

July 19 Fidel Castro expresses "unwavering solidarity with Nicaragua against US aggression" in his message to Nicaraguans on the sixth anniversary of the 1979 Sandinista revolution.

July 20 Politburo member Pedro Miret delivers a message from Isidoro Malmierca to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto who began a spiritual fast in favor of peace 14 days ago.

 Fidel Castro sends a message to Nicaraguan President Ortega on the sixth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution noting Nicaragua's firm stance regarding the US economic blockade.

July 23 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives the credentials of the new Nicaraguan Ambassador to Cuba Luis Enrique Figueroa Aguilar. Pedro Miret participates in the inauguration of the opening of the first dam built in Nicaragua by opening the water valve.

September 15 In an interview in El Nacional, Senen Casas says that Cuba has withdrawn its military advisers from Nicaragua and will comply with the Contadora Group's peace plan for Central America.

Fidel Castro sends a message of congratulations to Daniel Ortega on the occasion of the 164th anniversary of Nicaraguan independence.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| September 24 | President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo holds talks with a delegation of the National Assembly of Nicaragua headed by Sandinist Front representative Humberto Solis. |
| October 13 | Fidel Castro hosts a reception for Kaunda. At the reception, Fidel Castro discusses the reestablishment of relations between Ecuador and Nicaragua with Ecuadoran Ambassador Hidalgo. |
| November 1 | The Washington Times reports a US SR-71 plane that flew over Cuba on 31 October confirmed that Soviet and Bulgarian freighters at Mariel have been transferring war materiel to Nicaragua. |
| December 6 | A top Nicaraguan official denies that Cuban military advisers are taking part in combat against Contra rebels and accuses Washington of seeking an excuse to expand its aid to the insurgents. |
| December 7 | In a press conference, Nicaraguan President Ortega says that each time the US attacks Nicaragua it denounces the alleged presence of Cuban soldiers in the country. |
| December 10 | In Mexico City, Flavio Bravo says that Nicaragua did the right thing when it refused to sign the Contadora peace document because the document was making more and more concessions to the US. |
| December 24 | Fidel Castro and Kurt Hager condemn the imperialistic policy of violation of national rights and interference in the Central American area, particularly against Cuba and Nicaragua. |

Confidential

Niger

October 16

Granma announces that Eduardo E. Balbin Martin has been named Cuban Ambassador to Niger, with residence in Bamako, Mali.

Confidential

Confidential**Nonaligned Movement**

March 9 Yasir Arafat sends a message to Fidel Castro dealing with recent developments in the Middle East, particularly regarding the Palestine question and the Nonaligned Movement.

April 10 Dora Carcano, Secretary General of the Federation of Cuban Women speaks at the opening ceremony of the Nonaligned Movement meeting in New Delhi. Gandhi speaks about the role of women.

April 18 Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca arrives in India to attend a ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement to support the cause of Namibian independence.

April 20 At the Nonaligned meeting in New Delhi, Malmierca says that the resumption of the US-USSR talks on nuclear and space weapons is encouraging and insists the US is applying force in Central America.

April 28 Isidoro Malmierca and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach discuss the international situation and the Nonaligned Movement, and sign a cooperation plan between the ministries for 1986-90.

May 7 Prensa Latina reports that the coordinating bureau of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement condemn the trade embargo and other economic measures imposed by the US against Nicaragua.

July 23 Foreign Minister Malmierca arrives in Algeria and meets with President Bendjedid and Minister of Foreign Affairs Ibrahimi to discuss international matters and the nonaligned meeting in September.

July 24 Isidoro Malmierca and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi discuss international issues and the next nonaligned ministerial conference scheduled in September in Launda.

August 15 Fiseha Desta, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Politburo and Secretariat, meets with Risquet to discuss Central America, Africa and the Nonaligned Movement.

August 24 During a visit to Argentina, Vice Foreign Minister Raul Roa Kouri says that it is Sub-Saharan Africa's turn to host the next Nonaligned Movement meeting.

August 26 Enroute to Cape Verde from Zimbabwe, Isidoro Malmierca tells Prensa Latina he is visiting several countries to exchange viewpoints on the Nonaligned Ministers' meeting in Luanda next week.

Confidential

| | |
|--------------|--|
| August 29 | Foreign Minister Malmierca visits Algeria and meets with Deputy Foreign Minister Noureddine Harbi; they discuss bilateral relations and topics to be tabled at the ministerial meeting in Luanda. |
| September 6 | Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, at the Nonaligned Ministerial Conference in Luanda, talks about the economic situation of the underdeveloped countries characterized by unpayable foreign debt. Malmierca also reiterates the importance Cuba concedes to the struggle for South African independence and Cuba's position favoring that the Olympic games should be shared by all of Korea. |
| September 7 | At the NAM conference in Luanda, it is agreed that the next NAM summit meeting will be held in Zimbabwe. |
| September 9 | In statements to Havana Radio, Malmierca says that the Latin American and Caribbean situation, particularly Central America, received special attention at the Nonaligned meeting in Luanda. |
| September 10 | Cuban official Ernesto Malendez says that the document approved at the Nonaligned ministerial conference in Luanda represents a victory to establish a new international economic order. |
| September 12 | Isidoro Malmierca and Phoun Sipaseut exchange views on the recently concluded ministerial conference in Luanda, the situation in Southeast Asia, and bilateral relations. |
| October 24 | Fidel Castro and dos Santos discuss matters of bilateral interest, the South African situation, foreign debt, and the Nonaligned Movement. |
| November 13 | Malmierca and Bemananjara discuss widening and strengthening bilateral relations and exchange views on the international situation and the Nonaligned Movement. |

Palestine Liberation Organization

January 19 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane attends a reception in Havana to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the start of the Arab people of Palestine's armed struggle.

February 13 Muhammad Milhim, member of the PLO Executive Committee meets in Havana with representatives of the national liberation movements in Latin and Central America.

March 9 Yasir Arafat sends a message to Fidel Castro dealing with recent developments in the Middle East, particularly regarding the Palestine question and the Nonaligned Movement.

March 14 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives Imad Jadajah who presents his credentials as Ambassador of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

April 5 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane receives Hashir Mustapha al-Sayyid, member of the Executive Committee of the Polisario Front, to discuss solidarity between the PCC and the Polisario Front.

April 11 Politburo member Jorge Risquet receives Hashir Mustapha al-Sayyid, member of the Executive Committee of the Polisario Front.

September 26 Malmierca speaks of Cuba's support of the Contadora process and his country's solidarity with the Palestinians during his address at the UN.

October 3 The Ministry of Foreign Relations says the Israeli aggression against PLO headquarters in Tunis was a violation of international law and the act represents an insult to the international community.

Panama

February 3 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets in Havana with Ruben Dario Souza, Secretary General of the Panamanian People's Party, to discuss international events and matters of common interest.

April 23 Ramon Castro receives a delegation of Panamanian legislators headed by Alfredo Oranges; they tour the Valles de Picadura livestock breeding farm in Havana.

April 26 Panamanian legislators, led by Alfredo Oranges, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of Panama, arrives in Havana to discuss closer ties between the two countries' legislatures.

Flavio Bravo meets with a delegation of Panamanian legislatures headed by Alfredo Oranges. Oranges delivers a message from Panamanian President Barletta.

April 29 Alfredo Oranges and his delegation tour several communities and the modern plant which produces picabu, a new substance of high nutritional content used to feed cattle.

April 30 Fidel Castro receives the delegation of Panamanian legislators headed by Alfredo Oranges to discuss economic problems of Latin America and the Third World.

June 12 At a press conference on the occasion of a Latin American women's meeting, Fidel Castro says the Panamanian National Defense Forces are the most intelligent and astute Latin Americans he knows.

June 13 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo and his delegation attend a dinner in Panama given by Panamanian legislatures. During a meeting they discuss issues of interest.

June 21 Secretary General of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions Roberto Veiga meets in Panama with representatives of the National Council of Organized Workers.

August 17 Presidential spokeswoman for Ardito Barletta, Migdalia Fuentes, announces the Panamanian Government's offer to host a foreign debt meeting in Panama City.

September 10 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives the credentials of Manuel Orestes Nieto de Casa as the new ambassador of Panama. Jose Raul Viera Linares also participates in the ceremony.

December 2 Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez arrives in Panama to attend the meeting of the heads of education of Latin American and Spanish-speaking countries.

December 3 Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias says that his country's relations with Cuba are excellent, very cordial, and get closer day by day.

Peru

January 7 Alva Castro announces that a group of Cuban athletes will soon arrive in Peru to teach new techniques and strategies in sports activities.

January 17 Silvio Plasencia, Vice President of the National Assembly arrives in Lima leading a delegation that will attend the celebration of the Peruvian capital's 450th foundation anniversary.

February 26 Lima press reports that President Ortega of Nicaragua says there are fewer than 1,000 Cuban military advisers in Nicaragua, 50 of whom will return home in May.

February 28 In Peru, Flavio Bravo tells reporters that Cuba views with pleasure the democratization process in Uruguay and Brazil which, when added to Argentina, are important developments for Latin America.

 Flavio Bravo and his delegation make a technical stopover in Lima enroute to Montevideo to attend Sanguinetti's inauguration. They meet with Peruvian Foreign Minister Luis Percovich Roca.

July 17 Havana press reports that Carlos Roca Caceres, Deputy of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance of Peru, says Peru will establish relations with Cuba.

July 20 Peru's President-elect Alan Garcia rejects a call by Fidel Castro for Latin American nations to refuse to pay their combined foreign debt of \$350 billion.

July 29 Fidel Castro sends Peruvian President Alan Garcia best wishes for success in his new post and offers Cuba's support.

July 30 Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez returns from Peru after attending President Garcia's inauguration. He tells the press he discussed bilateral matters with various presidents.

August 4 Granma reports on a note sent by Fidel Castro to Peruvian President Alan Garcia in which he offers anti-imperialism support to the Garcia regimes. Fidel Castro states that he has absolutely no links with the Shining Path organization, but that the existence of this organization is indicative of a deep economic crisis in Peru.

August 31 At a press conference in Lima, Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner says his government is confident that diplomatic relations with Cuba will be normalized soon.

November 5 Havana rejects the decision by the US to declare all credits derived from the Peruvian foreign debt as deteriorated value and says Peru will not stand alone in its confrontation with Washington.

Confidential

November 6 Granma reports on the Cuban Government's strong protest against the recent decision by US authorities to declare credits derived from the Peruvian foreign debt as value impaired.

November 8 Peruvian Foreign Minister Wagner sends Isidoro Malmierca a letter of appreciation for Cuban solidarity in opposition to the statement that describes the Peruvian debt as impaired value.

November 18 Peruvian Foreign Minister Allen Wagner tells Vision magazine that Cuba plays an important role in Peru's Latin American foreign policy.

November 22 Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner announces that the Peruvian government will raise its ties with Cuba from charge d'affaires to ambassadorial level.

December 3 Cuban labor leader Jesus Escandel arrives in Lima and meets with Peruvian labor leader Isidoro Gamarra to discuss the regional labor movement. Escandel attends the workers meeting on debt.

December 5 In an interview on Argentine television, Peruvian President Alan Garcia expresses sympathy and admiration for Fidel Castro saying Fidel has done a lot for his people.

December 14 The fourth meeting of the Cuban-Peruvian Joint Economic Intergovernmental Commission begins in Havana. Vice Foreign Minister Jose Raul Viera and Peruvian official Hubert Wieland lead the group.

December 16 Ricardo Alarcon and Hubert Wieland sign the final documents of the fourth joint Cuban-Peruvian Economic Intergovernmental Commission, approving cooperation for 1986 in eight areas.

December 17 In Havana, representatives of the Peruvian and Cuban Governments sign the final document of an intergovernmental commission meeting and a document regarding foreign trade.

December 18 Peruvian Senators Armando Villanueva and Guillermo Larco make a brief stop-over in Havana enroute to Moscow. Villanueva delivers a greeting from the Peruvian Government to Fidel Castro.

December 27 Lima press reports that Peruvian Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro exalts Cuban solidarity with Peru for the crews of two Cuban ships that will work free for the Peruvian people for six months.

December 29 Peruvian Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro arrives in Havana at the invitation of Fidel Castro, who receives him at the airport. Fisheries Minister Jose Palomino accompanies the Prime Minister.

Confidential

Confidential

| | |
|-------------|---|
| December 30 | Council of Ministers Vice President Jose Ramon Fernandez accompanies Luis Alva Castro on a tour of Havana's historic center and through the remodeled areas. |
| December 31 | Peruvian Senator Armando Villanueva arrives in Havana. He sends Fidel Castro a message expressing the hope that in 1986 friendship will strengthen for the good of the two peoples. |

Confidential

Philippines

| | |
|------------|---|
| May 23 | Granma announces that Ana Maria Gonzalez Suarez was named Cuban Ambassador to Indonesia, with residence in Manila. |
| November 9 | Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets in Havana with Philippines Science and Technology Minister Emil Javier. During the first cooperation session they discuss the possibilities for bilateral exchange. |

Confidential**Poland**

January 8 In Krakow, a Cuban Culture Week is inaugurated and dedicated to the 26th anniversary of the Cuban revolution. Cuban Ambassador to Poland Quintin Pino Machado gave the opening speech.

January 19 Representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR sign the final protocol at the sixth CEMA provisional work group on microprocessing technology.

January 29 The Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples and the Cuban-Polish Friendship Association celebrate the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw at the Antonio Maceo suit factory.

February 6 Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Central Committee Secretary receives Rene Rodriguez Cruz, President of ICAP to discuss further prospects for developing cooperation between the social organizations.

March 25 Fernando Vecino Alegret and Benon Miskiewicz sign a 1986 accord for a joint program for scientific research in the technological and veterinary branches of higher education.

Benon Miskiewicz and Fernando Alegret discuss Cuba's educational system and Alegret says the number of Cubans traveling to Poland to receive training and postgraduate study will increase.

Benon Miskiewicz, Polish Minister of Science, Higher Education, and Technology arrives in Havana and is greeted by Minister of Higher Education, Fernando Vecino Alegret.

April 3 Raul Castro ends his official visit to the Soviet Union. Raul, accompanied by Vilma Espin and other delegation members, travels to Warsaw from the Soviet Union.

April 4 Raul Castro arrives in Warsaw and discusses with General Jaruzelski Poland's socio-political and economic situation, and the international situation with regard to Europe and Latin America.

Raul Castro meets with Poland's Minister of National Defense Army General Florian Siqicki to discuss defense policies, the development of the Armed Forces and consolidation of military bonds.

May 1 Poland's leaders Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski send greetings to Fidel Castro on Cuba's 26th anniversary of the revolution saying they value Cuba's activity in the international arena.

Confidential

May 31 Minister of Transportation Guillermo Garcia and his Polish counterpart Janusz Kaminski sign a bilateral cooperation agreement in Havana between the two ministries.

June 15 Humberto Rodriguez Manso, chief of the People's Opinion Section of the Central Committee, and his delegation conclude a visit to Poland where they met with Jan Glowczyk, of the PZPR Secretariat.

June 24 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez addresses the 40th CEMA session in Poland. He says Latin America's inability to pay the foreign debt is such an absolute truth that adversaries have not challenged it.

June 26 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez is received by Poland's Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski. During the meeting he conveys to him a message from Fidel Castro.

August 19 The 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Poland is celebrated by the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples.

August 29 Colonel Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, President of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education, visits Krakow and meets with authorities of Krakow during his visit to the city.

September 12 Politburo alternate member Roberto Veiga meets with 150 members of the Carlos Roloff Brigade of Polish Youth visiting Cuba.

September 13 Raul Castro and PCC member Rene Rodriguez meet with members of the third contingent of the Carlos Roloff Brigade of Polish youth.

September 17 In a Prensa Latina interview, Poland's head of state, Army General Jaruzelski, says that Fidel Castro is an unyielding revolutionary and one of the outstanding statesmen of our times.

September 19 In an interview in Warsaw for Prensa Latina, Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski says that Poland and Cuba share true friendship, common ideals, and goals.

Granma announces that Narciso Martin Mora Diaz has been named Cuban Ambassador to Poland.

September 20 Poland's Chairman of the Council of National Defense Wojciech Jaruzelski arrives in Havana enroute to the UN. He is greeted at the airport by Fidel and Raul Castro.

September 21 Jaruzelski, Fidel, and Raul Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Jesus Montane, and other Cuban officials discuss international issues and bilateral economic cooperation. Isidoro Malmierca and Amado Blanco discuss foreign and economic matters with Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski.

Confidential

| | |
|--------------|---|
| September 22 | Wojciech Jaruzelski and Fidel Castro tour a sugar shipment terminal, a sugar refinery under construction, and the building site of Cuba's first nuclear power station in Cienfuegos Province. |
| September 23 | Wojciech Jaruzelski hosts a reception in honor of Fidel Castro and tours the chemical troops officer cadet college named after Carlos Roloff Mialowski. |
| September 24 | Fidel Castro and Wojciech Jaruzelski sign a program for development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Cuba and Poland through the year 2000. Raul Castro and Wojciech Jaruzelski visit the Major General Carlos Roloff School. Fidel and Raul bid farewell to Jaruzelski at the airport. |
| September 25 | Warsaw TV reports on an interview with Fidel Castro. Fidel says his meetings with Jaruzelski were of friendship, brotherhood, and solidarity. |

Confidential

Portugal

January 8 Lisbon press reports that a total of 18 Cuban soldiers and 236 Angolans were killed as a result of guerrilla actions by UNITA in Angola between 22 and 29 December 1984.

February 11-15 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane and Armando Garcia, official of the General Department of Foreign Relations, visit Portugal.

February 12 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane arrives in Lisbon to discuss international matters and party relations with the Portuguese Communist Party.

February 13 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane meets in Lisbon with Alvaro Cunhal, Secretary General of the Portuguese Communist Party to discuss party relations.

February 14 Jesus Montane meets with Portuguese Communist Mayor Raimundo Bartolomeo, visits Aviz city hall and an agricultural cooperative in Portugal. Jesus Montane speaks in Montijo saying the Cubans have made Cuba a fortress impossible for any aggressor to conquer and expresses solidarity with those in Africa confronting racist regimes.

February 15 In Montijo, Jesus Montane says the international reactionary sectors which are trying to stop and defeat the peoples' liberation and independence struggle, should and can be defeated.

February 21 Avanti reports Jesus Montane and Armando Garcia discussed international issues and the communist workers movement with Portuguese officials Alvaro Cunhal, Octavio Pato, and Manuela Bernardino.

February 26 A military report released in Lisbon by UNITA states that 285 Angolan and 31 Cuban soldiers were killed from 14 to 25 February in attacks launched by UNITA guerrillas.

March 13 The Portuguese-Cuban committee meeting ends in Lisbon. Trade Secretary Ferreira says it would be impossible to continue importing Cuban sugar after signing an agreement with the EEC.

March 14 Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama receives a mini-delegation headed by Cuban Ambassador Valdivia to discuss the situation in Southern Africa, specifically Cuban troops in Angola.

June 19 Madrid press reports that UNITA has announced in Lisbon that a residence for Cuban and Soviet troops in Huambo has been destroyed.

June 24 Paris press, announced in Lisbon, that UNITA killed 187 Angolan and 11 Cuban soldiers during operations between 18-22 June.

Confidential

| | |
|--------------|---|
| July 12 | Lisbon press reports on a war communique issued by UNITA that says 2 Cuban soldiers died in an explosion near a military installation used by Cubans in Lubango city in Huila Province. |
| July 15 | Lisbon press reports on a communique issued by UNITA saying 5 Cubans were killed in Benguela Province. |
| July 16 | In Lisbon, UNITA claims responsibility for attacks on the Benguela railroad tracks and the barracks of Cuban military men in Caama, in central province of Huambo, and the killing of 5 Cubans. |
| August 3 | Lisbon press reports that UNITA reports of killing 3 Cubans in military operations across five provinces at the end of July. |
| September 26 | During an interview with Jornal de Noticias, Malmierca says the Cubans have a commitment to Angola's defense and territorial integrity and will remain there as long as necessary. |
| October 9 | Lisbon press reports that on 4 October UNITA attacked a railway complex at Huambo, killing 13 troops and a Cuban on guard duty. |
| October 29 | Lisbon press reports that UNITA forces took control of the Hote area from Novo Redondo. Fifty-two Angolan troops and three Cubans were killed and 14 soldiers captured. |

Confidential

Puerto Rico

| | |
|--------------|---|
| March 14 | Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane receives Carlos Galliza, Secretary General of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, to discuss party relations. |
| April 8 | Speaking at the UN-sponsored seminar on decolonization, Foreign Minister Malmierca says the most important US colony, from an economic as well as population standpoint, is Puerto Rico. |
| August 13 | Cuba introduces a resolution in the UN Decolonization Committee reaffirming the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence. |
| August 15 | The UN Committee on Decolonization approves a resolution reaffirming the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to independence. The resolution was submitted by Cuba and Venezuela. |
| September 24 | Rolando Diaz, a top trainer with the Cuban track team, defects in Puerto Rico and seeks political asylum in the United States, according to Puerto Rican immigration authorities. |
| September 26 | At the UN, Malmierca also addresses Cuba's solidarity of liberty of the Puerto Rican people and condemns the existence of foreign military bases in Puerto Rico, Guantanamo, and elsewhere. |

Confidential**Romania**

January 3 Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalu send 26th anniversary congratulations to Fidel Castro expressing conviction that the good relations will continue.

March 12 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives the credentials of Victor Bolojan, the new Romanian Ambassador.

June 4 Central Committee member Antonio Esquivel receives Ion Ceausescu, Minister of State Secretary of Romania to discuss coordination plans for the coming 5-year period.

June 6 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives Romanian official Ion Ceausescu to review bilateral economic relations during the present five-year period and the possibility of increasing these relations.

September 24 Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas arrives in Bucharest to explore trade possibilities between Cuba and Romania. Romanian Foreign Minister Ion Stanciu greets him at the airport.

October 24 First Deputy Prime Minister of Romania Gheorgehe Oprea receives Ricardo Cabrizas to discuss economic collaboration. Cabrizas attended the 11th Bucharest International Trade Fair.

October 27 Fidel Castro sends greetings to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations.

October 28 Tamara Maria Dobrin, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party is visiting Cuba. She is received at CDR headquarters by Armando Acosta, National Coordinator.

December 19 Central Committee Secretary Lionel Soto Prieto attends a conference of secretaries or international and ideological affairs of socialist countries' communist and workers' in Romania.

Confidential

Confidential

Rwanda

- May 7 Granma announces that Luis Castillo Campos has been named Cuban Ambassador to Rwanda.
- May 9 The new Rwandan Ambassador to Cuba, Celestin Kabanda, presents his credentials to Vice President of the Council of State Ramiro Valdes Menendez.

Confidential

Confidential

Sao Tome

October 29

Minister of Justice of Sao Tome and Principe Dr. Francisco Pires arrives at Jose Marti Airport and is greeted by Justice Minister Juan Escalona.

Confidential

Confidential

Seychelles

- January 3 The second scientific conference, organized by a Cuban medical cooperation brigade in the Seychelles presents seven papers summarizing the experiences of Cuban health workers.
- October 25 Granma announces that Calixto M. Morales Hernandez has been named Cuban Ambassador to Seychelles.
- A cooperation agreement in agriculture, industrial development, education, and health is signed between Cuba and Seychelles during a joint meeting in Victoria.
- November 11 Calixto Morales Hernandez presents his credentials as Ambassador to President Albert Rene of the Seychelles.

Confidential

Confidential

Sierra Leone

January 18

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Isidoro Malmierca receive Abdul G. Koroma, who presents his credentials as Ambassador of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

Confidential

South Africa

February 6 Isidoro Malmierca says he discussed the situation in southern Africa with Gromyko and that "our viewpoints on those questions coincide."

March 15 Raul Castro meets in Moscow with Sam Nujoma, President of the South-West Africa Peoples' Organization. Raul reiterates Cuba's unconditional support for Namibia's independence.

April 19 In New Delhi, Malmierca says it is imperative to reinforce international solidarity with the South-West Africa Peoples' Organization to assure Namibia's independence.

April 22 The Cuban Foreign Ministry issues a declaration rejecting and condemning the South African racist regime's unilateral decision to install a so-called temporary government in Namibia.

April 25 In a letter to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, the Cuban Foreign Ministry rejects the new South African maneuver of installing a so-called interim government in Namibia.

September 26 At the UNGA, Isidoro Malmierca warns of the possibility that South Africa may provoke a major armed confrontation with Angola with unforeseeable consequences.

October 3 At the United Nations, South Africa calls on the Security Council to demand the withdrawal of Cuban and other foreign troops from Angola.

November 23 The British newspaper Observer says Fidel Castro is seeking Soviet approval for a formal declaration of war on South Africa.

November 24 A Cuban Foreign Ministry spokesman reports that the rumor that Cuba is planning to declare war on South Africa to put an end to apartheid and its military adventures is baseless and sheer fantasy.

December 24 A Foreign Ministry declaration published in Granma strongly condemns the assassination of nine South African citizens by two South African commandos in Lesotho.

Confidential**Spain**

January 10 Fidel Castro meets with Spanish journalist Juan Luis Cebrian, director of El Pais to discuss Cuba's socioeconomic and political development, and the international situation.

January 18 Cuba and Spain sign an agreement at the Second Session of the Cuban-Spanish Joint Commission of Cultural and Education Cooperation for 1985-87 in Havana.

January 19 In an interview in El Pais, Fidel Castro says there are more than 2,000 Cuban doctors and health technicians in more than 25 Third World countries.

January 20 In the El Pais interview, Fidel Castro says President Reagan is showing signs he wants to go down in history as a "President of Peace."

El Pais also quotes Fidel Castro as saying that the recent immigration talks with the US had taken place "in a framework of seriousness, flexibility, and respect."

Fidel Castro discusses Cuban soldiers abroad and notes that "it would be a mistake to pull out of Angola without the implementation of UN Resolution No. 435," in his interview with El Pais.

February 16 At Barajas Airport in Spain, Isidoro Malmierca says the only way to find a political and peaceful solution to the conflict in Central America is through negotiations by Contadora.

February 18 In an interview with EFE, Fidel Castro issues a dramatic warning to the industrialized countries concerning the threat that Latin America's "unpayable" foreign debt poses for world peace.

March 2 Flavio Bravo and Ricardo Alarcon deliver a message from Fidel Castro to Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez in Montevideo.

March 4 Politburo alternate member Roberto Veiga receives Nicolas Redondo, Secretary General of the General Union of Spanish Workers and Manuel Simon at Jose Marti Airport.

Havana TV reports an increase in West European tourists to Cuba. Weekly flights from Milan began in October, and later from Vienna and Rome two flights a week, Iberia, three flights per week.

March 6 Spain's President Felipe Gonzalez says in Montevideo that his country's relations with Cuba are very good.

March 7 Politburo alternate member Roberto Veiga accompanies Spanish labor leader, Nicolas Redondo, on a tour of historic, economic, and tourist interest in Havana.

Confidential

March 9 Fidel Castro and Spanish labor leader Nicolas Redondo discuss Spain's ties with NATO and Latin America's foreign debt during a meeting in Havana.

March 11-27 The 13th Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain is held in Cuba. About 90 delegates and 21 countries will attend the first congress of this union to be held in Cuba.

March 28 Two technical banking agreements are signed in Havana regulating the lines of credit to the National Bank of Cuba by the Spanish Official Credit Institute.

May 8 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane greets the Secretary General of the Spanish Communist Party Gerardo Iglesias upon his arrival in Havana.

May 9 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane meets in Havana with Gerardo Iglesias, Secretary General of the Spanish Communist Party, to discuss the international situation and matters of mutual interest.

May 10 Fidel Castro and Gerardo Iglesias discuss the Central American situation, international issues, the economic crisis, the foreign debt problem, peace efforts, and the arms race.

May 29 Madrid press reports that UNITA announced that its forces killed 21 Cuban and 203 Angolan soldiers in clashes from 17 to 25 May.

June 14 Havana press announces that Spain's Prime Minister, Felipe Gonzalez, will visit Cuba in July.

June 17 The Cuban Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Zaragoza, Spain agree to conduct market researches in their respective countries in order to increase trade.

June 19 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez accepts the credentials of Antonio Serrano de Haro Medialdea, accrediting him as the new Spanish Ambassador to Cuba.

Madrid press reports that UNITA has announced in Lisbon that a residence for Cuban and Soviet troops in Huambo has been destroyed.

July 9 Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain cancels a planned tour of Cuba, Peru, and Ecuador that was to begin on 19 July.

July 13 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets in Havana with Eduardo Santos, Spain's Under Secretary of the Industry Ministry, who heads a delegation of Spanish industrialists.

July 18 EFE reports in Madrid that the Spanish Government has approved a complementary tourism agreement with Cuba to include the restoration of old Havana and the development of its infrastructure.

Confidential

August 12 Cuban writer Armando Valladares tells AFP in Madrid that Ricardo Bofill, a Cuban dissident who had been in prison in Cuba since 24 September 1983, was released on 8 August.

August 21 Eight merchant ships are under various stages of construction in Spanish shipyards. It is expected the El Bahia de Manzanillo will sail under the Cuban flag by the end of November.

October 6 At a press conference in Barcelona, Uruguayan President Sanguinetti announces that Uruguay will resume diplomatic relations with Cuba this month.

November 4 Paris press reports that the office of the Committee for Human Rights in Cuba, based in Madrid and headed by Armando Valladares, was robbed last weekend by unidentified individuals.

November 6 Madrid press reports that Cuba will place in operation a new laser radar of the "SBG" type at the satellite tracking station of the Academy of Sciences' Geophysics Institute on 7 November.

December 9 In El Pais, the President of Cuba's Episcopal Conference Msgr. Adolfo Rodriguez, acknowledges that there has been a thaw in relations between the Church and the government.

December 13 The Spanish Government orders the expulsion of Cuban embassy officials Angel Alberto Leon Cervantes, Abelardo Lopez Hernandez, Ramon Burroto Chavez, and Ventura Corrientes.

Manuel Antonio Sanchez Perez, granted political asylum in Spain on 16 November 1985, escapes a kidnap attempt by four Cuban Embassy officials in Madrid.

Prensa Latina reports that Cuba rejects the charges against four representatives of its embassy in Madrid accused of trying to kidnap Perez.

December 14 Four Cuban Embassy staff members leave Madrid after the Spanish Government expels them for allegedly attempting to kidnap Manuel Antonio Sanchez Perez.

December 15 Diplomatic sources in Madrid report that Perez, who escaped a kidnap attempt by Cuban Embassy officials, could provide the West with valuable information on Cuban activities in Angola.

December 17 Cuba asks Spain to extradite Manuel Antonio Sanchez Perez, a former high ranking Cuban official, claiming Perez tried to embezzle \$499,000 in Cuban Government funds.

Confidential

| | |
|-------------|--|
| December 19 | In an interview with El Pais, Perez says that Cuban Embassy officials tried to kidnap him for fear he would hand over or sell confidential information about Cuba's economy in his possession. |
| December 24 | EFE reports that Cuban authorities have provided them with an interview conducted in jail with Jose Garcia Pena, former Vice President of Cuba's National Bank, disproving that Pena was dead. |

Confidential

Sri Lanka

June 7

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives the credentials of Puchi Banda Gunatillaka Kalugalla, accrediting him as the Ambassador of Sri Lanka to Cuba. He is resident in Ottawa.

October 19

Sri Lankan President Janius Jayewardene arrives in Havana and is greeted by Fidel Castro. They discuss the world economy, international issues, and the Nonaligned Movement.

Confidential

Sweden

February 27 Fidel Castro tells a Swedish journalist in Havana that a moratorium of 15 to 20 years is necessary for Third World countries to overcome their economic crisis.

Swedish journalists Peter Podgetson says that Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme has invited Fidel Castro to visit Sweden.

In Fidel's interview with Swedish TV, he says military dictatorships have failed in Latin America because they have been unable to solve the serious national economic problems.

March 19 Hamburg TV reports an interview by Swedish correspondent Toegensen in Havana. Fidel says there is a possibility that Cuban troops will be withdrawn from Africa if UN agreements are reached.

March 21 Cuba and Sweden sign a note extending the trade agreement between the two countries. Ambassador Jan Stahl and Vice Minister of Culture Humberto Castello sign the agreement.

April 15 Sweden's Minister of Education Lena Hjelm-Wallen arrives in Havana and is greeted by her counterpart Jose Ramon Fernandez.

August 28 The Council of State appoints Denis Guzman Perez as Cuban Ambassador to Sweden.

October 3 Cuban Ambassador Alberto Dennys Guzman Perez presents his credentials to King Carl Gustaf XVI of Sweden.

December 18 Vice Foreign Minister Giraldo Mazola and Swedish Ambassador Jan Stahl sign an agreement in Havana to renegotiate debt.

Confidential**Switzerland**

January 9 Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle arrives in Geneva and attends the current meeting of the World Health Organization's executive committee.

January 12 Minister of Health del Valle announces in Geneva that Cuba has withdrawn its invitation to host the 1986 annual conference of the World Health Organization.

January 22 Foreign Minister Maimierca and Swiss Ambassador to Cuba, Peter Hellenber, sign a protocol in Havana to extend the trade agreement and an accord to reschedule Cuba's debt with Switzerland.

February 20 Cuban delegate to the conference on disarmament in Geneva, Carlos Lechuga says that the US-Soviet talks on nuclear weapons are a positive step for achieving peace in the world.

March 8 Cuban Ambassador Carlos Lechuga condemns violations of basic human rights in El Salvador and Guatemala at the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva.

Confidential

Syria

| | |
|-----------|---|
| June 27 | Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane meets in Havana with In'am Ra'd, former leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party in Lebanon, to discuss the international situation, and Lebanon. |
| August 12 | Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Fidel Castro exchange congratulatory cables on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations. |

Confidential**Tanzania**

- September 18 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives the credentials of Mohamed Ali Fom accrediting him as the new Tanzanian Ambassador to Cuba.
- September 29 Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere arrives in Havana from New York and is greeted at the airport by Fidel Castro.
- September 30 Nyerere and Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa begin official talks with Fidel Castro and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.
- Julius Nyerere pays tribute to Jose Marti at the Revolutionary Square and tours Havana's historic area with Jorge Risquet, Jose Raul Viera, and Oscar Fernandez Mell.
- October 1 Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere receives the honoris causa doctorate in political science from the University of Havana.
- Fidel Castro attends the ceremony and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez speaks.
- Nyerere and Fidel Castro visit the Isle of Youth and tour areas of historic, economic, and social interest, including a Modelo Prison and industrial sites in Nueva Gerona.
- October 2 Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and Armando Hart bid farewell to Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere at Jose Marti International Airport.
- During a press conference, Nyerere thanks Cuba for the help given to Africa and says violence is inevitable in the fight against apartheid in South Africa.
- Nyerere also says it is clear that the foreign debt of the underdeveloped countries cannot be paid and Africa should join the rest of the Third World in a search for solutions.

Confidential

Trinidad and Tobago

- May 29 Port of Spain press announces that the new Cuban Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago, Severino Mansur Jorge, presented his credentials to President Clarke on 23 May.
- May 31 Granma announces that Severino Mansur Jorge has been named Cuban Ambassador to Trinidad-Tobago.
- June 1 Foreign Minister Malmierca stops in Mexico City enroute to Trinidad and Tobago to attend the ninth meeting of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee.
- June 4 Malmierca meets in Port-of-Spain with Errol Mahabir, Minister of Labor, Social Security and Cooperatives, to discuss expanding existing cultural exchanges and trade. Isidoro Malmierca addresses the Caribbean Conference in Trinidad and Tobago condemning the US trade embargo on Nicaragua and its decision to open Radio Marti.

Tunisia

May 19

Yasir Arafat meets with Deputy Foreign Minister Raul Roa Kouri in Tunisia to discuss the current situation in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon.

October 3

Cuba condemns the US for its cynicism in supporting the Israeli air attack against Tunisia, saying that such an attitude constitutes an exaltation of terrorism as an international practice.

Turkey

August 28

The Council of State appoints Israel Tapanes Vento as Cuban Ambassador to Turkey.

Confidential**United Kingdom**

January 23-31 Temple Morris, President of the British Interparliamentary Group visits Havana. Oscar Fernandez Mell, President of the Provincial Assembly says Morris has contributed to strengthening relations.

January 24 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo meets with Peter Temple Morris, leader of the British interparliamentary group and Conservative Party member of Parliament, visiting Havana.

January 30 A meeting is held at the Foreign Ministry between Temple Morris, President of the British Interparliamentary Group and Ricardo Alarcon. Also present was UK Ambassador to Cuba Patrick Fearn.

April 8 Ken Livingston, leader of the Greater London Council meets in Havana with Central Committee member Oscar Fernandez Mell to discuss national and international policies.

June 20 The London press reports that Bulgarian, Cuban, and East German troops are fighting alongside Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan.

July 2 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo receives British parliamentarians George Foukes and Robert Jackson to discuss the unpayable Latin American foreign debt.

July 9 Officials from a British chemical enterprise and the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation agree to increase cooperation in public health, basic industries, and sugar.

September 18 Diplomatic sources in Havana report that the United Kingdom has rejected the appointment of Francisco Ramos as Cuba's new ambassador to London.

November 23 The British newspaper Observer says Fidel Castro is seeking Soviet approval for a formal declaration of war on South Africa.

Confidential

United States

- January 1 Speaking on Soviet TV, Cuba's Ambassador to the Soviet Union Lionel Soto says that Cuba is ready to launch a war by all of the people if attacked by the US.
- January 2 The US asks Cuba to return to American custody Ishmael Ali Labeet, a convicted mass murderer who hijacked an American Airlines flight to Cuba on 31 December.
- January 4 Transport workers from the national enterprise of production and workshops respond to Fidel's statements at the forum on energy. This enterprise will export spare parts to capitalist countries.
- January 8 Because fewer Mariel Boatlift Cubans than expected have applied for permanent US residency, The Immigration and Naturalization Service has extended the deadline until the end of January.
- January 11 US Congressmen William Alexander, Jim Leach, and Mickey Leland arrive in Havana to discuss broadening relations, especially in ocean research, and the extradition of convicted murderer Labeet.
- At the opening of a sugar refinery in Nicaragua, Fidel Castro says the US is making ridiculous absurd charges claiming Nicaragua is stockpiling advanced weapons that threaten other countries.
- January 12 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Jorge Bolanos tell Helmut Schaefer that Havana wants to improve its relations with the US but that steps in that direction are up to Washington.
- January 13 Prensa Latina, Mexico City, reports that US Congressmen met on 12 January in Havana with Ricardo Cabrizas and Jose Ramon Fernandez to explore normalizing economic and trade relations.
- January 16 US Congressman Alexander says that "Everything Castro has done in our presence—the hospitality and friendship shown to us as US representatives—indicate that he wants better relations."
- January 17 In his news conference Alexander also says "Castro said he is willing to sit down and have talks with the US on a peaceful political solution to the situation in Nicaragua."
- In a news conference upon his return from Cuba, US Congressman Alexander quotes Fidel Castro as saying Cuba's agreement to take back "undesirable" refugees from the US was a positive step. In a news conference upon his return from Cuba, Congressman Jim Leach says Fidel Castro "made it very clear he wanted to cooperate in the process of negotiations."

Confidential

Beijing press reports that US Congressman Alexander met with Fidel Castro and delivered him a letter from Speaker of the US House of Representatives Thomas O'Neill.

January 18 Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Pelegrin Torras discusses US aggression at the opening seminar at the National Union of Cuban Lawyers headquarters.

January 19 A Cubana jet bound for Nicaragua crashes after takeoff from Havana's International Airport. All aboard are killed. Alexandra Pollack, a leading American Communist, is among the dead.

Prensa Latina in Mexico City warns that the Reagan Administration's withdrawal from talks in Manzanillo with Nicaragua amount to "closing the door" to a negotiated solution to Central America.

January 20 El Pais also quotes Fidel Castro as saying that the recent immigration talks with the US had taken place in a framework of seriousness, flexibility, and respect.

January 23 Granma reports that at the express wishes of her parents, Alexandra Pollack, the American killed in the January 19 Cubana crash, had been buried in Havana's Colon Cemetery.

January 25 In a Havana press conference, Bishop Malone, President of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, says Fidel Castro expressed willingness to meet with Pope John Paul II in Cuba or Rome.

The Boston Herald reports that Castro talked to the delegation from the US National Conference of Catholic Bishops about Cuba's educational system. The Boston Globe reports that the US bishops visiting Cuba toured the Lenin Vocational High School where students study in the morning and pick lemons in the afternoon.

Prensa Latina, Mexico City, reports that Fidel Castro met with the delegation from the US National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

January 26 The US Catholic bishops returning from Cuba say they are mildly encouraged by improvements in church-state relations, but expressed concern over religious discrimination in Cuba.

January 29 NBC news in Washington says that Robert Vesco is smuggling high technology computer and communications equipment to Cuba, Nicaragua, and East Bloc countries in exchange for sanctuary in Cuba.

January 31 At the Raul Garcia Institute, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez also says that the current Reagan administration is the most reactionary and aggressive government Cuba has faced since the revolution.

Confidential

- February 3 In an interview in Havana with editors of The Washington Post, Fidel Castro says "we are not impatient, nor are we anxious" for an improvement in relations with the US.
- Fidel Castro reiterates his willingness to "exchange views with the US on any topic," during an interview with editors of The Washington Post.
- In his interview, Fidel Castro also indicated he may be prepared to scale down Cuba's military efforts in Africa and confirmed that Cuba has significantly reduced troops in Ethiopia.
- February 4 Commenting on Castro's statements in The Washington Post of 3 February, White House spokesman Larry Speaks says, "we want to see action from the Cubans and so far we have only had words."
- February 5 During the party congress, Raul announces that a US SR-71 spy plane circumnavigated the island without violating Cuba's national territory.
- February 6 William Alexander says Castro is willing to negotiate with the US on airline hijacking prevention, radio signal interference, marine rescues, and fishing.
- In a news conference in Moscow, Isidoro Malmierca praises the Nicaraguan Government for resisting what he called US aggression and criticized the presence of American troops in Honduras.
- February 8 Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez reports that the Cuban Government has asked Costa Rica to mediate so that the interrupted dialogue with the US may be resumed.
- February 11 In an interview on the "MacNeil-Lehrer Newshour" shown on PBS, Fidel Castro says that Cuba's relations with the Soviets are "better than ever."
- During an interview, Fidel Castro says President Reagan has shown some flexibility in foreign affairs since the election, but blasts the US for questioning Havana's right to aid Nicaragua.
- In an interview with PBS, he adds that closer US Cuban ties would ease global tensions but "I will not change a single one of my principles for a 1000 relations with a 1000 countries like the US."
- In an interview with Notimex, Cuba's Minister Without Portfolio Levi Farah says the US has used its economic power to block the Contadora efforts.
- A high-ranking Cuban Foreign Ministry official denies in a report to Reuters that Havana has asked Costa Rica to help ease tensions between Havana and Washington.

In an interview to Czechoslovak television, Malmierca says Cuba very negatively views the breaking off of negotiations between the representatives of Nicaragua and the US in Manzanillo.

February 12 In the second part of his interview with PBS, Fidel Castro says he will surrender power if he feels that old age or infirmity prevent him from carrying out his duties.

In his PBS interview Fidel Castro says that Cuba has tripled the weaponry of its armed forces and "every citizen is armed" for defense since the US-led intervention in Grenada.

In his PBS interview Fidel Castro says there are no Cubans who have been imprisoned for their political or religious beliefs. "A bit under 200" are serving sentences for political defenses.

February 13 In an interview in Czechoslovakia, Malmierca says there is danger of conflicts spreading in Central America because of US imperialist interference.

February 19 Granma reports that US assertions that its military presence in Honduras has helped the local people in areas of health services are farcial.

February 20 Cuban delegate to the conference on disarmament in Geneva, Carlos Lechuga says that the US-Soviet talks on nuclear weapons are a positive step for achieving peace in the world.

February 22 The first group of 23 Cubans who fled Cuba during the Mariel boatlift leave Dobbins Air Force Base in Atlanta for Cuba.

February 25 The Energy Ministry in Managua says that Cuba has sent urgent fuel supplies to Nicaragua to replace a shipment from Ecuador allegedly blocked by the US.

February 27 During the opening ceremony of the Mexico-Cuba intergovernmental commission, Mexican Foreign Secretary Sepulveda exhorts the US and Nicaragua to renew the Manzanillo talks.

March 11 President Reagan says that recent indications that Fidel Castro wanted to improve relations with the US contains "no substance, only sound."

March 13 President Reagan announces he will nominate Midge Decter, an author and editor, as a democratic member of the advisory board for radio broadcasting to Cuba, formed to oversee Radio Marti.

March 14 In his interview with Dan Rather, Fidel Castro strongly denies any involvement by his government in drug trafficking. He says there is neither consumption of drugs nor trafficking in Cuba.

Confidential

US administration officials say they do not believe Fidel Castro is loosening his ties with Moscow, even though he stayed away from Chernenko's funeral.

In a CBS interview, Fidel Castro says he is eager to cooperate with the US in stopping international drug trafficking, even offering to shoot down drug-running aircraft over his island.

March 15

In a CBS news interview, Fidel Castro does not rule out an effort to improve relations with Washington; he says he would not sacrifice his ties with other nations to please the US.

Castro denies that souring diplomatic relations had kept him from attending the funeral of Soviet leader Chernenko.

In his interview Fidel denies that there was a Soviet submarine base in Cuba. He said there is a small base with Cuban submarines, two or three, diesel, they are not nuclear.

March 17

The State Department reports that Cuba refuses to return the body of a US citizen who was arrested in Cuba when he arrived to visit relatives and died four months ago in jail.

The Miami Herald reports that Deputy Foreign Minister Alarcon says the number of Mariel boatlift refugees allowed to return to Cuba is limited to the 2,746 identified in the agreement with the US.

March 19

Twenty-eight Cubans who came to the US in the Mariel boatlift become the second group of refugees to be deported to Cuba in an agreement reached in December with Cuba.

March 21

Fidel Castro meets with a delegation of American church leaders and peace activists from the Florida Council of Churches before the delegation ends its two weeks visit to Cuba.

The Florida Council of Churches and the Cuban Ecumenical Council issue a joint statement demanding the renewal of diplomatic relations between the two nations.

March 22

Seventeen Cubans (Marielitos) are arrested in Minneapolis, Minnesota and charged with being part of a group of traffickers in drugs and weapons.

March 24

In a Paris Afrique-Asie interview, Vice Foreign Minister Raul Viera says the USSR would support Cuba in case of open conflict with the US.

March 31

In an interview in Excelsior, Fidel Castro says the Soviet Union cannot provide military protection for Nicaragua in case of direct intervention from the US.

Confidential

Confidential

April 1 Immigration officials in Miami announce that the first Cuban refugees from the 1980 Mariel boatlift are granted permanent residency status, the initial step toward becoming US citizens.

April 7 Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo delivers a message to Fidel Castro from President Betancur on the latest US proposal on Central America.

April 8 Speaking at the UN-sponsored seminar on decolonization, Foreign Minister Malmierca says the most important US colony, from an economic as well as population standpoint, is Puerto Rico.

Raul Castro meets with Erich Honecker in Berlin. They condemn the US policy of interference in Central America and the Caribbean and support the efforts of the Contadora group.

April 17 A third group of 31 Cubans classified as ineligible by the US Government arrive in Havana; 62 Cuban emigres are already in the US by virtue of agreements signed by the US and Cuba in December.

April 18 Havana press reports that the 16th contingent of the Venceremos Brigade will arrive in Havana from the US on 21 April to spend 2 weeks working the potato harvest.

April 20 At the Nonaligned meeting in New Delhi, Malmierca says that the resumption of the US-USSR talks on nuclear and space weapons is encouraging and insists the US is applying force in Central America.

April 25 A State Department official says that Nicaragua's announcement that Cuban advisers would leave the country meant nothing unless it signaled an eventual end to security links with the Soviet Union.

Forty-four Cubans return to Cuba in the fourth deportation flight under an agreement between the US and Cuba.

April 30 The 16th contingent of the Venceremos Brigade visiting Cuba finished its agricultural and construction work. The 154 brigade members from 10 regions of the US contributed 2,300 pesos to Cuba.

May 2 Havana TV reports that the US Government has asked the Nicaraguan Government to break relations with Cuba and the USSR as a condition for the suspension of the trade blockade imposed by the US.

Confidential

Confidential

Deputy Foreign Minister Roberto Alarcon says the trade embargo imposed on Nicaragua by the US, "is an irresponsible measure and part of an escalation that could include other types of actions."

Prensa Latina condemns as "immoral" President Reagan's decision to impose a total trade embargo on Nicaragua.

- May 3 Granma denounces the US trade embargo imposed on Nicaragua and says the Sandinist people will not be subdued or frightened.
- May 7 Prensa Latina reports that the coordinating bureau of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement condemn the trade embargo and other economic measures imposed by the US against Nicaragua.
- May 10 Havana press reports that Uruguayan Senator Juan Adolfo Singer, while attending a meeting in Washington, said that his country plans to increase trade with Cuba.
- May 14 Jorge Risquet speaks at a Cuban-Soviet friendship ceremony in Havana supporting the USSR's effort to halt or reverse the nuclear arms race in the world and to prevent the US from carrying it into space.
- May 20 The US launches Radio Marti, a Spanish-language broadcast service to Cuba. Fidel Castro reacts by suspending the immigration pact, halting visits to Cuba by Cuban-Americans, and radio jamming.
- May 21 Eleven former Cuban political prisoners, the first to be freed under a 1984 US-Cuba accord, arrive in Miami Airport minutes before Fidel Castro shuts off emigration from Cuba.
- TASS reports that Radio Marti's broadcasts to Cuba are "ideological sabotage" against the island.
- Thousands of workers, students, and officials take part in Havana and other Cuban cities in demonstrations in support of the government's resolute reply to the US for beginning Radio Marti.
- Cuban labor, social, and cultural organizations condemn the US decision to initiate transmission of Radio Marti.
- Havana press reports that Cuba has stepped up its attempts to jam Radio Marti. Havana TV reports that the Permanent Congress for Latin American Workers Trade Union Unity condemns the subversive US broadcasts against Cuba.
- Politburo member Pedro Miret and Central Committee alternate member Marcos Portal preside over an event in Havana in support of the Cuban position in response to Radio Marti.

Confidential

Confidential

- May 22 For the first time in 21 years, a Cuban parliamentary delegation visits Brazil. The delegation condemns the US embargo against Nicaragua and defends the principle of nonintervention.
- May 23 Cuban Ambassador to the UN Oscar Oramas conveys a message from Fidel Castro to UN Secretary General de Cuellar in which Fidel calls the US decision to begin Radio Marti cynical and provocative.
- Paris press reports that Cuban candidates for immigration can travel to the US via other countries, despite the suppression of the immigration agreements between Havana and Washington.
- The National Association of Cuban Economists condemns Radio Marti.
- May 27 Havana International Service inaugurates an hour-long Havana English broadcast to North America.
- May 29 Fidel Castro speaks to students on the Isle of Youth suggesting the possibility of a US invasion of Cuba. He says the results would be "the Americans will have more dead than in World War II."
- May 30 Fidel Castro discusses Radio Marti with Penne. Castro says if the Americans give up transmitting from Radio Marti, Cuba will reverse its decision on suspension of the immigration agreements.
- During his talks with Castro, de Cuellar says that they did not officially discuss Radio Marti, but Castro said he felt it was an insult to name the radio station after Cuba's national hero.
- May 31 During a technical stopover in Mexico City, Isidoro Malmierca says the US-Cuban immigration agreement will remain suspended until the provocations transmitted over Radio Marti cease.
- June 1 In Mexico City, Malmierca tells reporters that the immigration agreement between the US and Cuba will remain suspended until Radio Marti ends.
- June 2 In an interview with Folha De Sao Paulo, Fidel Castro declares that the world is enduring a third world war, an undeclared economic war and charges that capitalism is to blame.
- June 4 Isidoro Malmierca addresses the Caribbean Conference in Trinidad and Tobago condemning the US trade embargo on Nicaragua and its decision to open Radio Marti.
- June 5 At a press conference in Caracas, Malmierca claims that there are real risks of a US invasion of Nicaragua that would originate mainly from Honduran territory.

Confidential

Confidential

June 7 Notimex reports that Emilio Comas Paret, Deputy Director of the Cuban Artistic and Literary Economic Fund has said Radio Marti has been a scandal to Cuba and the programming is antiquated.

June 12 The Secretariat of the International Organization, headquartered in Prague, condemns US aggression against Nicaragua and denounces the installation of Radio Marti.

June 14 The State Department will suspend the processing of preference immigrant visas in Havana on 18 June in response to Cuba's suspension of last December's immigration agreement with the US.

June 15 In Guyana, Cuban official Alberto Suarez Diaz says the Cuban people have rejected Radio Marti and see it as the latest form of US aggression against the country.

June 18 The US diplomatic mission in Havana stops processing visa applications from Cubans, effectively ending Cuban immigration to the US.

June 19 In an interview with HOY, Fidel Castro says the US will not be able eternally to impede social changes in Latin America, just as it has not been able to stop the revolution in Nicaragua and Cuba.

June 20 At the UN, Enrique Gonzalez Manet condemns Radio Marti, saying it is part of the US effort to impose a total dominant system and its aggressions were designed by the State Department and CIA.

June 21 Havana radio says the US is "playing with fire" by implicating Nicaragua in the slaying of six Americans in El Salvador.

June 22 The Mexican training ship Cuauhtemoc departs Havana for the United States.

June 28 In Playboy Magazine, Fidel Castro says US-Cuban relations have worsened "considerably" since President Reagan's election and that he would meet Reagan in the interest of improving relations.

July 6 Fidel Castro sends a message to participants in the sixth world Christian peace congress underway in Prague. He expresses the need to eliminate the danger of war and to curb US aggression.

July 7 The FELAP Congress approves a declaration against the operation of Radio Marti and denounces "the constant aggressions by the CIA and the US Government against Cuba."

July 8 Addressing the American Bar Association, President Reagan characterizes Cuba, Iran, Libya, North Korea, and Nicaragua as "a confederation of terrorist states."

Confidential

Confidential

At the National Assembly Meeting, Fidel Castro responds to President Reagan's address to the Bar Association, calling Reagan crazy and deranged.

Fidel Castro, in a interview with publisher Jeffrey Elliot and US Congressman Mervyn Dymally, says Cuba's relations with the US have worsened since President Reagan took office.

July 15 In a speech at a trade union conference on foreign debt, Roberto Veiga accuses the US of encouraging organizations from attending the conference in Havana.

Beirut press reports that Cuba, Switzerland, and France inform the Lebanese Foreign Ministry that they do not go along with the US measures taken against Beirut International Airport.

July 16 In the Elliot-Dymally interview, Fidel Castro also says a renewal of economic relations with the US would not imply essential benefits for Cuba.

Cuban Ambassador to the UN Oscar Oramas sends a letter to the president of the UN Special Committee on Decolonization accusing the US of violating the Tlatelolco Treaty.

July 19 Fidel Castro expresses "unwavering solidarity with Nicaragua against US aggression" in his message to Nicaraguans on the sixth anniversary of the 1979 Sandinista revolution.

Prensa Latina reports that Fidel Castro told the participants at the union leaders debt conference that the US has "revitalized plans to eliminate him physically" because of the debt controversy.

July 20 Fidel Castro sends a message to Nicaraguan President Ortega on the sixth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution noting Nicaragua's firm stance regarding the US economic blockade.

July 25 Granma sets the tone for Fidel Castro's annual keynote speech by attacking the US and echoing his recent calls for the cancellation of Latin America's foreign debt.

July 26 Fidel Castro, speaking in Guantanamo City on the 32nd anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks, blasts the US for stationing troops on Guantanamo Bay.

August 1 In an interview with Notimex, Fidel Castro describes the capitalistic economic system as madness, illogical, and impossible to understand.

August 3 In Japan, Orlando Fundora says imperialism is planning the most colossal rearmament program ever while conducting insane adventures like that of "star wars."

Confidential

Confidential

August 4 Granma reports on a note sent by Fidel Castro to Peruvian President Alan Garcia in which he offers anti-imperialism support to the Garcia regimes.

August 6 The Medical Committee for the Prevention of Nuclear War sends letters to Gorbachev and Reagan in observance of the recent Soviet decision to suspend nuclear testing until January 1986.

August 9 Havana TV reports on the note delivered to the US Interests Section in Havana warning of possible retaliation against future overflights by the US.

August 10 The Cuban Foreign Ministry sends a message to the US Interests Section in Havana charging that an SR-71 spy aircraft of the US Air Force violated Cuban airspace on 8 August.

Thousands of Guantanamo residents demonstrate expressing their repudiation at the US SR-71 aircraft for violating Cuban airspace on 8 August.

August 12 FAR members condemn the violation of Cuban airspace by a US SR-71 aircraft on 8 August.

August 16 Raul Castro presents awards to Emilio Rodriguez Lara and Fabio Grobart at the ceremony of the founding of the first Marxist-Leninist party. Grobart speaks denouncing the US.

August 23 Some 70 Cubans riot in a prison in Florence, Arizona and say they want to return to Cuba. These prisoners abandoned their country in 1980 and were punished for crimes committed in the US.

August 24 In a radio interview in Santa Barbara, President Reagan says the US should maintain its 24-year-old trade embargo against Cuba.

August 27 President Reagan tells a Miami Radio Station that he has discarded the possibility that the US can improve relations with Cuba, reiterating his disapproval of Cuban relations with the USSR.

August 28 In Caracas, Flavio Bravo says his country trusts Venezuelan justice regarding the escape of counter-revolutionary Luis Posada Carilles and denounces his escape was plotted by the CIA.

August 29 Havana TV reports on an interview with North Korea's Ambassador to Cuba Pak Yong-sae who condemns US violation of Cuban airspace by an SR-71 spy plane and supports Castro's debt initiative.

August 30 The Cuban Government condemns the odious regime of apartheid in South Africa and denounces the US Government for its cynical complicity with South African racist authorities.

Confidential

Confidential

- September 9 Three Catholic priests and a church official leave Havana for the US to attend a meeting of the American Episcopal Conference. This is the first time that Cuban clergy have visited the US in 26 years.
- September 12 Three Cuban Catholic priests meet with US officials Robert McFarlane and Elliott Abrams. They say the US is ready to assist them in obtaining the release of Cuban political prisoners.
- September 19 Prensa Latina reports that Fidel Castro is considering a visit to "the stinking entrails of imperialism" to address the UN General Assembly in New York for the first time since 1979.
- At the closing of the press forum on debt, Fidel Castro discusses updating Prensa Latina with new installations and equipment and of how Cuba could overpower US radio stations, if necessary.
- September 23 Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca departs for the US to participate in the 40th UN General Assembly meeting. Topics he plans to discuss include solidarity with Southern Africa and foreign debt.
- September 24 At the UN, Secretary of State George Shultz attacks the Governments of Cuba and the USSR for developing relations with Nicaragua.
- September 26 Malmierca condemns all attempts to militarize space, praises the high-level talks between the USSR and the US at the UN meeting.
- Malmierca speaks of Cuba's support of the Contadora process and his country's solidarity with the Palestinians during his address at the UN.
- At the UN, Malmierca reiterates that the foreign debt of the developing countries is unpayable and adds that proclaiming this was not resorting to "hyperbole or propaganda."
- At the UN, Malmierca also addresses Cuba's solidarity of liberty of the Puerto Rican people and condemns the existence of foreign military bases in Puerto Rico, Guantanamo, and elsewhere.
- October 3 Havana radio reports on the CIA's role in US Foreign Policy.
- Cuba condemns the US for its cynicism in supporting the Israeli air attack against Tunisia, saying that such an attitude constitutes an exaltation of terrorism as an international practice.
- October 8 Fidel Castro sends a message to Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph on the occasion of National Day. He blames the unpayable foreign debt on unjust economic orders established by imperialist powers.

Confidential

President Reagan suspends the entry into the US of Cuban Government and Communist Party officials not involved in activities with the UN or Cuba's diplomatic mission in Washington.

In a speech, Jorge Risquet praises Mugabe, says Cuba opposes apartheid in southern Africa, and condemns US support for Israel's air raid against the PLO in Tunisia.

- October 9 Fidel Castro admits that there are many Colombians and US citizens in jail in Cuba for drug trafficking, during an interview on Colombian TV.

- October 15 The Foreign Ministry says the decision of the US administration to suspend the granting of visas to Cuban officials to visit the US is a continuation "of the policy of hostilities toward Cuba."

- October 19 In an interview with Business Week, Fidel Castro says a political solution cannot be found in El Salvador or Nicaragua while the US is committed to a military solution.

- October 24 The US Navy announces that 3 Soviet Navy ships led by a guided missile destroyer have been in the Caribbean Ocean since late September and are expected to conduct exercises with Cuban forces.

- October 28 Granma denounces the US militarist policy in an extensive article on the occasion of International Disarmament Week.

- October 29 During an interview with Business Week, Fidel Castro says prospects for peace in Central America will remain poor as long as the US insists on solving problems through military actions.

 During his meeting with Shevardnadze, Fidel condemns US policies in Central America and calls for radical restructuring of economic relations to solve the international debt problem.

- October 30 Granma reports that Fidel Castro thinks Ronald Reagan's speech at the 40th anniversary of the UN General Assembly was a "disaster" and that it "disappointed the entire world."

- October 31 Cuban Ambassador to the UN Oscar Oramas, speaking before the 40th UN General Assembly, criticizes the US for using the UN tribunal to give grandiloquent speeches on human rights.

- November 1 The Washington Times reports a US SR-71 plane that flew over Cuba on 31 October confirmed that Soviet and Bulgarian freighters at Mariel have been transferring war materiel to Nicaragua.

- November 5 Havana rejects the decision by the US to declare all credits derived from the Peruvian foreign debt as deteriorated value and says Peru will not stand alone in its confrontation with Washington.
- November 6 Granma reports on the Cuban Government's strong protest against the recent decision by US authorities to declare credits derived from the Peruvian foreign debt as value impaired.
- November 7 Balaguer says the US insists on its plans to militarize space and that the US is still thinking of destroying the Cuban revolution.
- November 9 At the first UN Commission on Disarmament, Cuban delegate Nestor Garcia Iturbe calls for an end to the arms race and criticizes the US on this issue.
- In Havana, AALAPSO Secretary General Rene Anillo reiterates AALAPSO support for Angola and condemns the US for supporting South Africa. Prensa Latina reports that Fidel Castro met with nine US priests to discuss the international situation and the world's hope for peace.
- November 11 US Church Council officials invite the Cuban Government's principal spokesman on religious affairs, Jose Carneado, to a meeting in New York.
- Havana press reports that a US church group has invited Jose Carneado, top religious spokesman, to a meeting in New York, despite a US Government ban on visits by Cuban Communist Party officials.
- November 14 Before the UN Security Council, alternate Ambassador Alberto Velazco criticizes the United States for revoking the Clark Amendment and its decision to increase aid to UNITA.
- November 27 Speaking at the UN, Cuban delegate Miguel Nunez Martin says the US Star Wars Program is not defensive, promotes the militarization of space, and is dangerous for humankind.
- Cuban Ambassador to Angola Rodolfo Puentes Ferro says Cuba will intensify cooperation with Angola in its phase of national reconstruction which has been hindered by aggressions of imperialism.
- December 3 At the 14th session of the OAS in Cartagena, Colombia proposes that Cuba rejoin the OAS. Secretary of State Shultz says there is no reason for Cuba to return to the organization.
- December 4 At the UN, Cuban delegate Perez Rivero says the US is trying to avoid disarmament negotiations in all international organizations and uses threats and blackmail to achieve its objectives.

December 5 At the United Nations, Cuban Ambassador Oscar Oramas accuses the United States of being principally responsible for human rights violations worldwide.

 At the UN's first commission, Cuban delegate Alfredo Perez Rivero criticizes the US of being the main obstacle for the achievement and strengthening of international safety.

December 6 US consular officials have started interviewing about 75 political prisoners Castro has allowed to leave Cuba following an appeal by American Catholic churchmen.

 A top Nicaraguan official denies that Cuban military advisers are taking part in combat against Contra rebels and accuses Washington of seeking an excuse to expand its aid to the insurgents.

December 7 In Caracas, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez says US economic policy is leading the international economy to greater recessions and that per capita income in Latin America has dropped to the level of 1976.

 In a press conference, Nicaraguan President Ortega says that each time the US attacks Nicaragua it denounces the alleged presence of Cuban soldiers in the country.

December 10 In Mexico City, Flavio Bravo says that Nicaragua did the right thing when it refused to sign the Contadora peace document because the document was making more and more concessions to the US.

December 11 Cuba's UN Ambassador Oramas accuses the US of giving false figures concerning the Cuban advisers in Nicaraguan territory.

December 16 Fidel Castro makes the closing remarks at the Seventh International New Latin American Film Festival claiming that Latin American cinema has been a victim of imperialist rule for many years.

December 23 In an interview on Brazilian TV, Fidel Castro says US Treasury Secretary James Baker's proposal on debt will perpetuate the debt of Third World countries.

December 24 Fidel Castro and Kurt Hager condemn the imperialistic policy of violation of national rights and interference in the Central American area, particularly against Cuba and Nicaragua.

December 30 Fidel Castro also tells the National Assembly that Washington is trying to hinder Cuban medical development by discouraging visits by doctors between the two countries.

 Granma reports that Fidel Castro told the National Assembly that "Imperialism is crazy and obsessive in its efforts to make our economic progress more difficult."

Uruguay

January 4 Fidel Castro and Uruguayan official Dr. Roberto Asiain discuss the international situation, focusing on the economic and social situation in Latin America and matters of mutual interest.

Vice President of the National Assembly Jorge Lezcano tours places of economic, social, and cultural interest with Uruguayan official Dr. Roberto Asiain.

January 15 Eduardo Viera, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Uruguay, says he is optimistic about the resumption of relations with Cuba.

February 12 In statements to the Venezuelan newspaper El Nacional, Uruguayan President-elect Sanguinetti says Uruguay will soon reestablish relations with Cuba.

February 27 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo and Ricardo Alarcon head a delegation to attend the inauguration of Uruguayan President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti in Montevideo.

February 28 In Peru, Flavio Bravo tells reporters that Cuba views with pleasure the democratization process in Uruguay and Brazil which, when added to Argentina, are important developments for Latin America.

Flavio Bravo and his delegation make a technical stopover in Lima enroute to Montevideo to attend Sanguinetti's inauguration. They meet with Peruvian Foreign Minister Luis Percovich Roca.

March 1 The leader of the Uruguayan Broad Front, retired General Liber Seregni, meets in Montevideo with Flavio Bravo. Flavio Bravo tells Seregni of Castro's hope for consolidating the democratic process in Uruguay and other countries of the continent and an effort to solve problems affecting Latin America.

March 2 Flavio Bravo and Ricardo Alarcon deliver a message from Fidel Castro to Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez in Montevideo.

March 4 In a statement to Prensa Latina, Flavio Bravo says the inauguration of Uruguayan President Julio Sanguinetti was a transcendental event because it is a reaffirmation of continental solidarity.

April 9 Havana TV reports that Montevideo resolves to reestablish trade relations and to resume shipping traffic with Cuba after an interruption of nearly 20 years.

April 23 A Cuban trade mission headed by Badih Saker Saker, Director of the Cuban Enterprise for Imports of Foodstuffs, arrives in Montevideo to meet with government officials and private businessmen.

April 30 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives a delegation of Uruguayan Communists headed by Jaime Perez, Deputy Secretary, to discuss matters of mutual interest, especially the foreign debt problem.

May 4 At a foreign debt meeting in Buenos Aires, Cuban and Uruguayan officials agree that a dialogue among Latin American countries on the debt problem is necessary.

May 10 Havana press reports that Uruguayan Senator Juan Adolfo Singer, while attending a meeting in Washington, said that his country plans to increase trade with Cuba.

May 21 Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies President Antonio Marchesano arrives in Havana and meets with Flavio Bravo. Marchesano says the Latin American debt is an unbearable weight for Uruguay.

May 22 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez discusses the Latin American debt situation with Uruguay's Chamber of Deputies President Antonio Marchesano.

Minister of Education Fernandez briefs Antonio Marchesano on the Cuban education system and they discuss the international economic situation and foreign debt of developing nations.

June 21-22 Raul Castro, Vilma Espin, Guillermo Garcia, and Miguel Cano Blanco accompany a high-level delegation of the Uruguayan Communist Party on a visit to Moa in eastern Cuba.

June 25 Raul Castro accompanies a Uruguayan Communist Party delegation headed by Deputy Secretary General Jaime Perez to Santiago de Cuba to tour places of historical interest.

July 9 Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas discusses trade prospects with a Uruguayan businessman who has come ahead of a Uruguayan Trade mission that will soon arrive in Cuba.

July 11 Vice Foreign Minister Alarcon arrives in Montevideo and meets with President Sanguinetti and Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias.

Uruguayan Foreign Trade General Director Isidoro Hodara, Foreign Ministry International Economic Affairs Director Jose Maria Areneo, and 25 Uruguayan industrialists arrive in Havana.

July 12 Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Cabrizas meets with Isidoro Hodara to discuss aspects of the recently reestablished trade relations between the two countries.

July 19 Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Manuel Estefania and Uruguayan official Isidoro Hodara sign economic agreements concerning industrial, agricultural, and meat products.

Confidential

July 29 Uruguayan President Sanguinetti praises the initiative by Fidel Castro to promote a continental dialogue on the foreign debt problem at a press conference in Lima.

August 14 At a press conference in Montevideo, Brazilian President Jose Sarney confirms that Brazil is considering reestablishing diplomatic relations with Cuba.

August 31 The 38th Congress of the Socialist Party of Uruguay opens in Montevideo. Granma Director Jorge Enrique Mendoza heads the Cuban delegation.

September 11 Uruguayan Vice Foreign Minister Mario Vernandez releases a statement to the press saying that Uruguay will soon reestablish diplomatic relations with Cuba.

October 6 At a press conference in Barcelona, Uruguayan President Sanguinetti announces that Uruguay will resume diplomatic relations with Cuba this month.

October 10 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo, addressing the Latin American Parliament meeting in Montevideo, says Cuba believes the foreign debt cannot be paid.

October 17 The Uruguayan Foreign Ministry announces that Uruguay is reopening diplomatic relations with Cuba, 21 years after it severed them.

October 28 Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias says that his country wants to establish cordial, mutually beneficial relations with Cuba in all spheres, particularly in the field of trade.

November 17 Cuban Foreign Ministry officials, Charge d' Affaires Jose Francisco Piedra, and Jose Rivero Acosta arrive in Montevideo to reopen Cuba's diplomatic office.

November 25 Granma announces that Joaquin Mas Martinez will be the new Cuban Ambassador to Uruguay.

 Raul Sendic, founder of the Tupamaros National Liberation Front of Uruguay, arrives in Havana to receive medical care to recover from health problems caused during his imprisonment in Uruguay.

December 5 Uruguayan Foreign Minister Iglesias tells Prensa Latina that his country's relations with Cuba are very good, are being normalized with extraordinary speed, and are navigating under full sail.

December 11 The Uruguayan Senate approves the appointment of retired Navy Captain Bernardo Pinura as Ambassador to Cuba.

December 18 Central Committee Secretariat member Jaime Crombet meets in Montevideo with his counterpart Rodney Arismendi. Crombet will participate in the national conference of Uruguay's Communists.

Confidential

| | |
|-------------|--|
| December 19 | Cuban Ambassador to Uruguay Joaquin Mas presents his credentials to Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti. |
| December 21 | Jaime Crombet meets with Uruguay's Broad Front Chairman General Liber Seregni to discuss the international situation, especially Latin America and its economic problems. |
| December 22 | Jaime Crombet underscores Cuba's solidarity with the Uruguayan People's struggle against the past military dictatorship during a session of the Communist Party of Uruguay Congress. |
| December 28 | Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias meets in Montevideo with Minister President of the National Bank Hector Rodriguez Llopart who has completed a 2-day working visit. |

USSR

January 1 Speaking on Soviet TV, Cuba's Ambassador to the Soviet Union Lionel Soto says that Cuba is ready to launch a war by all of the people if attacked by the US.

Soviet Minister of Defense Sokolov sends a message to Raul Castro and the personnel of the Revolutionary Armed Forces on the 26th anniversary of the Cuban Revolution.

January 7 Flavio Bravo, President of the National Assembly, greets Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, A. Barkauskas, who arrives in Cuba heading a delegation to Nicaragua.

Soviet Lt. Gen. Dmitriy Taranskiy presents combat medals to a group of Revolutionary Armed Forces chiefs and officers in a ceremony presided over by Div. Gen. Abelardo Colome Ibarra.

January 10 Representatives of the Governments of Cuba and the Soviet Union sign an agreement in Moscow on reciprocal travel by citizens of both countries.

January 15 Raul Castro presents Colonel General Vladimir Konches, main MINFAR military adviser, with the Ernesto Che Guevara Medal, First Grade.

January 16 A group of highly qualified Soviet doctors arrive in Holguin Province to work at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin and Octavio de la Concepcion y de la Pedraja Hospitals.

January 16-23 First Deputy Chief of the Transport and Communications Department of the CPSU V. I. Davydov visits Cuba to make a technical economic study of Havana's City first metro line.

January 18 Aldo Alvarez, member of the Executive Bureau of the City of Havana, discusses transportation and communications with Valentin Ivanovich Davydov, heading a Soviet delegation to Cuba.

January 19 A Soviet naval flotilla that has been in Cuba since 28 December ends its "official and friendly" visit to Cuba. Representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR sign the final protocol at the sixth CEMA provisional work group on microprocessing technology.

January 21 A protocol for cooperation between the customs offices of Cuba and the Soviet Union is signed in Havana. The objective of the agreement is cooperation in the international control of customs.

January 22 Soviet-Cuban economic and technical cooperation are discussed at a meeting in Moscow between M. A. Sergeychik, Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Ricardo Cabrizas.

Confidential

January 23 Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas discusses economic relations with his Soviet counterpart N. S. Patolichev.

January 24 Ricardo Cabrizas and Nikolay Baybakov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers discuss the progress made in bilateral negotiations for the 1985 Cuba-USSR trade protocol.

January 25 A scientific-technical cooperation plan between the scientific academies of the Soviet Union and Cuba for the next 5-year period is signed aboard the Cuban Revolutionary Navy ship Tucspan.

January 28 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets Vice President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Yuriy Ovchinnikov to discuss Soviet cooperation in biology and social science to enhance Cuba's economy.

The Soviet cruise ship Shota Rustavezi makes a port call in Santiago de Cuba. The National and International Tourist Enterprise has scheduled seven more ships to arrive in 1985.

February 1 Soviet-Cuban political consultations are held in Havana. General Secretary of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Yu. Ye. Fokin and Jose Raul Viera discuss urgent international problems of mutual interest. Isidoro Malmierca and Jesus Montane receive Yu. Ye. Fokin.

February 2 Cuba and the USSR sign a protocol in Havana on technical studies for the Havana subway.

February 4 Raul Castro visits the Soviet flotilla in Cienfuegos Bay and is received by Vice Admiral V. Ryabov, Chief of the flotilla.

February 4-5 Foreign Minister Malmierca arrives in Moscow. He meets with Andrey Gromyko, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

February 6 Isidoro Malmierca says he discussed the situation in southern Africa with Gromyko and that "our viewpoints on those questions coincide."

In a news conference in Moscow, Isidoro Malmierca praises the Nicaraguan Government for resisting what he called US aggression and criticized the presence of American troops in Honduras.

Foreign Minister Malmierca says his meeting with his Soviet counterpart Andrei Gromyko produced "nothing new" in Soviet-Cuban relations.

February 8 Vice President of the Council of Ministers Pedro Miret meets with his counterpart N. K. Baybakov in Moscow to discuss further development of economic ties. Isidoro Malmierca tours construction sites and the center of aesthetic education in Yerevan and the Isaakiyevskiy cathedral in Leningrad.

Confidential

Confidential

February 11 In an interview on the "MacNeil-Lehrer Newshour" shown on PBS, Fidel Castro says that Cuba's relations with the Soviets are "better than ever."

In a press conference, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Amado Blanco says that trade between Cuba and the Soviet Union will exceed 8 billion rubles in 1985.

February 13 In an interview in Granma, Hector Rodriguez Llompart says that in addition to economic benefits, Cuba's cooperation with the USSR has continued over 2 decades.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Katushev preside over the event held on the 25th anniversary of the signing of the first trade agreement between Cuba and the USSR.

Havana International Service reports that agricultural machinery, industrial equipment, and food will be transported on a regular maritime line inaugurated linking Leningrad and Corinto.

February 19 In Havana, Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia bestows the Order of Solidarity on Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Shamshin, Soviet Minister of Communications.

February 20 Cuban delegate to the conference on disarmament in Geneva, Carlos Lechuga says that the US-Soviet talks on nuclear weapons are a positive step for achieving peace in the world.

February 21-26 A delegation of party workers headed by V. N. Ignatenko, Deputy Chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department visits Cuba.

February 22 The USSR Union of Writers and the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists sign in Moscow a mutual cooperation plan for 1985.

February 25 The fraternal combatant medal is bestowed on members of the Soviet naval detachment visiting Cuba. This event coincides with the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces.

March 6 Soviet Construction Minister Georgiy A. Karavayev arrives in Cuba at the invitation of Jose Lopez Moreno, Minister of Construction. They will tour Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba.

March 8 Pravda reports on Jorge Risquet's visit to Moscow and on his meeting on 6 March with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Angolan Interior Minister Rodrigues regarding Southern Africa.

March 11 The Council of State issues a decree declaring official mourning until 13 March on the death of Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of the Soviet Union.

Confidential

Raul Castro, Jorge Risquet, and Lionel Soto depart for Moscow to attend the funeral of Konstantin Chernenko.

A condolence book on the death of Konstantin Chernenko is opened at the Soviet Embassy in Havana. Foreign Minister Malmierca, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and Blas Roca sign the book.

March 12 Fidel Castro sends a message of condolence to Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the death of Konstantin Chernenko.

March 13 On the occasion of the death of Konstantin Chernenko, party and government leaders and the general public sign books of condolence throughout the entire country.

Ministers Jose Lopez Moreno and Georgiy Karavayev sign a construction cooperation protocol in Havana. Politburo member Cienfuegos and Central Committee member Crombet chair the meeting.

March 14 US administration officials say they do not believe Fidel Castro is loosening his ties with Moscow, even though he stayed away from Chernenko's funeral.

March 15 Castro denies that souring diplomatic relations had kept him from attending the funeral of Soviet leader Chernenko.

Raul Castro meets in Moscow with Sam Nujoma, President of the South-West Africa Peoples' Organization. Raul reiterates Cuba's unconditional support for Namibia's independence.

In his interview Fidel denies that there was a Soviet submarine base in Cuba. He said there is a small base with Cuban submarines, two or three, diesel, they are not nuclear.

March 18 Soviet Politburo alternate member Boris Ponomarev discusses matters of mutual interest concerning diverse international problems with Jorge Risquet.

March 19 Vilma Espin arrives in Moscow and is received by Valentina Nikolayeva-Tereskhova, President of the Committee of Soviet Women and Oleg Darusenskov, Chief of the Cuban Sector of the CPSU.

Soviet Defense Minister Sergei Sokolov and Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces Sergey Akhromeyev discuss topics of mutual interest with Raul Castro and Jorge Risquet.

March 20 General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and Konstantin Rusakov meet with Raul Castro, Jorge Risquet, and Lionel Soto to discuss deepening and perfecting relations.

Confidential

In Tokyo, Flavio Bravo denies speculation that relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union have deteriorated. He says Soviet-Cuban ties are at their best.

Minister President of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation Hector Rodriguez Llompart discusses economic cooperation with Soviet Council of Ministers official Arkhipov.

Soviet-Cuban economic negotiations close in Moscow. A protocol is signed between the two countries saying their cooperation has been fruitful.

Izvestiya reports that M.A. Sergeychik, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and Hector Rodriguez Llompart discussed economic and technical cooperation on 10 March.

March 21 The Bank of Cuba reports that tougher Soviet trade demands will force Cuba to buy \$100 million in sugar on the world market. A similar purchase was made last year to meet commitments to Moscow.

Representatives from more than 100 countries attend a meeting of the World Peace Council in Moscow. Orlando Fundora is nominated as vice president of the council.

Orlando Fundora, alternate Central Committee member meets in Moscow with Yuriy Zhukov, Chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace to discuss party relations and peace.

March 22 Aleksey Antonov, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, receives Marcos Lage to discuss Soviet cooperation in the development of the machine building industry in Cuba.

March 24 In a Paris Afrique-Asie interview, Vice Foreign Minister Raul Viera says the USSR would support Cuba in case of open conflict with the US.

March 27 Raul Castro and Vilma Espin pay homage to the heroes of the Battle of Stalingrad in a brief visit to Volgograd. Raul Castro ends a 4-day visit to Tajik. Accompanied by Vilma Espin, they visited places of economic, cultural, and historic interest.

March 29 In Moscow, Raul presents The Orders of Anna Betancourt awards to leaders of women's organizations in the USSR, East Germany, Bulgaria, Afghanistan, and Czechoslovakia.

March 31 In an interview in Excelsior, Fidel Castro says the Soviet Union cannot provide military protection for Nicaragua in case of direct intervention from the US.

April 1 Vilma Espin meets with more than 300 FMC members who live in Moscow to report on the organization's congresses and especially the significance of the fourth FMC congress held in March.

Confidential

- April 3 Raul Castro ends his official visit to the Soviet Union. Raul, accompanied by Vilma Espin and other delegation members, travels to Warsaw from the Soviet Union.
- Factory draftsmen in the Ukraine finish the blueprints of the first nuclear-electric plant in Cuba, being built in the southern locality of Juragua, Cienfuegos Province.
- Operation of the Punta Gorda nickel plant is reviewed in Moscow during the intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation; a protocol is signed.
- April 11 Havana press announces that 100 youths who have completed military training or belong to the Youth Labor Army will soon leave for the USSR to train in the construction of oil pipelines.
- April 15 Ivan Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers arrives in Havana and is greeted by Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdez and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.
- April 16-18 The 15th session of the Soviet-Cuban intergovernmental commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation is held in Havana.
- April 17 Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and Lionel Soto receive Ivan Arkhipov to discuss Cuban-Soviet relations and vital aspects of the international situation.
- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Ivan Arkhipov meet in Havana. Rodriguez says that Cuban-Soviet relations are continuously growing. Arkhipov stresses friendly cooperation between the two countries.
- April 19 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Ivan Arkhipov sign the protocol containing the agreements made during the Cuban-Soviet intergovernmental commission meeting. Fidel attends the signing.
- April 20 Cuban charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union Luis F. Vazquez attends a meeting to mark the 24th anniversary of the Cuban victory at the Bay of Pigs. Soviet military and party officials attend.
- April 25 A State Department official says that Nicaragua's announcement that Cuban advisers would leave the country meant nothing unless it signaled an eventual end to security links with the Soviet Union.
- April 26 Nicaraguan President Ortega makes a technical stopover in Havana on his way to the USSR. He discusses Central America and the peacemaking efforts of the Contadora Group with Fidel Castro.

Confidential

- April 27 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and other Cuban and Soviet officials participate in a meeting in Havana with D. I. Maslakov, First Deputy Chairman of Gosplan to discuss the development of electronics in Cuba.
- May 5 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez heads a delegation to the USSR to partake in festivities marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism in Moscow on 8 and 9 May.
- May 6 In Moscow, Lionel Soto, Ambassador to Cuba to the USSR, speaks at a press conference marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the 25th anniversary of USSR-Cuba relations.
- In a meeting with the diplomatic corps, Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Konstantin Katushev says that trade between the two countries will increase to more than 8 billion rubles per year.
- May 7 Soviet Deputy Chairman Ivan Kalin arrives in Havana to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Soviets in the Great Patriotic War and the 25th anniversary of Soviet-Cuban relations. Minister of Interior Ramiro Valdes decorates Soviet specialists working in the ministry with the Ernesto Guevara Order, First Degree and the Internationalist Combatant Medal, Second Class. In an interview with TASS, First Deputy Foreign Minister Viera says relations with the USSR are special because they prove it is possible to have ties between a small country and a great power.
- May 8 Cuba and the Soviet Union celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations. Fidel Castro attends the ceremony in Havana; Raul Castro and Ivan Kalin speak. Raul Castro says that Cuba's ties with the Soviet Union are as unshakable as ever and will remain so.
- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez attends a ceremony in Moscow commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Ivan Arkhipov attends. Rodriguez departs Moscow 9 May.
- Ivan Kalin and Flavio Bravo, President of the National Assembly discuss matters of mutual interest related to the work of the two organizations.
- May 9 Foreign Minister Malmierca meets with Ivan Kalin. During the meeting they underscore the friendship ties which unite the two countries.
- May 10 Fidel and Raul Castro, and Ivan Kalin attend a reception in Havana held by USSR Ambassador Konstantin Katushev on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of fascism's defeat.

Confidential

~~Confidential~~

- May 12 Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Politburo arrives in Havana and is received by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Jesus Montane, and Flavio Bravo.
- May 13 Raul Castro and Solomentsev discuss the 27th CPSU congress and the third PCC congress; they exchange points of view on building socialism.
- Cuba's Council of State grants the Jose Marti Order to Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Politburo member, on the occasion of his 80th birthday.
- Mikhail Solomentsev visits historic sites in Havana accompanied by Soviet official Ivan Kalin and Jose Ramon Machado Ventura. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Solomentsev preside over the ceremony of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Solomentsev assures the Cuban people that the Soviet people have been, are, and will always be faithful friends and comrades.
- Jorge Risquet speaks at a Cuban-Soviet friendship ceremony in Havana supporting the USSR's effort to halt or reverse the nuclear arms race in the world and to prevent the US from carrying it into space.
- Jorge Risquet speaks at the Cuban-Soviet Friendship ceremony by discussing various aspects of Cuban-Soviet cooperation, including economic, scientific, and cultural relations.
- Mikhail Solomentsev speaks at the closing of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship ceremony in Havana saying that although Cuba and the USSR are miles apart, "we are strongly linked by internationalism."
- Mikhail Solomentsev and his delegation visit the Biological Research Center in Havana which is dedicated to the production of interferon.
- May 15 Solomentsev and Fidel Castro exchange opinions on CPSU and PCC domestic and foreign policy and on topical international problems during a meeting in Havana.
- A Soviet bank grants Cuba a 10-million ruble transferable credit for the financing of the construction of the Camaguey sugar mill No. 3 by their ministries of equipment and machinery.
- Fidel and Raul Castro and other Cuban leaders receive the commemorative medal of the 40 years of victory of the Great Patriotic War from Mikhail Solomentsev.
- May 16 Jesus Montane accompanies Mikhail Solomentsev and his delegation to the Isle of Youth where they take part in the opening of a new printing combine built with technical assistance from the Soviets.
- May 17 Solomentsev departs for the USSR. Jorge Risquet and Jesus Montane Oropesa bid him farewell at Jose Marti Airport.

Confidential

May 21 TASS reports that Radio Marti's broadcasts to Cuba "are ideological sabotage" against the island.

May 30 First Vice Minister of Culture Rafael Almeida and Konstantin Dolgov, Chairman of the USSR's copyright agency sign an agreement on protocol copyrights in Moscow.

May 31 Soviet Trade Minister Patolichev and Ricardo Cabrizas sign a trade protocol in Moscow totaling 8.2 billion rubles, which represents significant growth over 1984 and doubles the 1970 level.

The Soviet Union and Cuba sign a 1985 contract for oil supplies. Armando Marey, representative of Cubametals and Vladimir Morozov, General Director of the "Soyuznefteexport," sign the document.

June 1 The Cuban National Bank discloses that Moscow pays Havana 10 times the world price of sugar as part of its long-term support for the Cuban Government.

June 3 Nikolay Martynov, Vice President of the Soviet Council of Ministers, receives Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Cabrizas. Cabrizas also meets with Yevgeniy Sizenko, of the meat and dairy industry.

June 4 Ricardo Cabrizas chairs Cuba's delegation to the CEMA Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade in Moscow.

June 5 First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov receives Justice Minister Juan Escalona Reguera to discuss topics of mutual interest in the juridical field.

Soviet official Andronki Mel'konovich Petrosyants and Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart sign a cooperation agreement on the peaceful use of the atom and construction of Juragua nuclear power plant.

June 6 Fidel Castro meets with Andronik Melkonovich Petrosyants, Chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy to discuss construction of the Juragua nuclear power plant.

June 12 Politburo alternate member Jose Ramirez Cruz and Soviet official Yevgeniy Sazanov sign, in Havana, an economic, scientific-technical cooperation agreement through the year 2000.

June 15 In an article published in MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN, in honor of the 25th anniversary of Cuba-Soviet relations, Isidoro Malmierca calls for Soviet-Cuban nexus exemplary. Ismael Gonzalez, President of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television, opens in Moscow, the official ICRT office for the Soviet Union to bolster and develop cooperation in this area.

June 17 Nikolay A. Petrovichev, Chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education of the USSR, arrives in Havana to visit educational and historical centers.

June 17-19 Nikolay Petrovichev visits the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Polytechnical Center in Havana and three educational centers in the Rancho Boyeros municipality of Havana.

June 21 Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Politburo member and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers is decorated with Jose Marti Order on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

June 24 Konstantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee Secretary is decorated in Moscow with the Solidarity Order awarded by the Cuban Council of State.

 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane meets with Nikolay Petrovichev.

June 25 A cooperation agreement between Cuba's Frank Pais Hospital and Moscow's Orthopedic Institute is signed in Havana. This 5-year agreement will become effective in December.

July 3 Raul Castro presides over a military farewell ceremony for Col. Gen. Vladimir Konchitz, principal adviser to the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, who concludes his work in Cuba.

July 8 Fidel Castro bids farewell to 650 delegates who will represent Cuba at the 12th World Youth and Student Festival in Moscow.

August 1 The Habana del Este thermoelectric plant in Santa Cruz de Norte, the largest such plant ever built in Cuba, is scheduled to be completed by December.

August 6 The Medical Committee for the Prevention of Nuclear War sends letters to Gorbachev and Reagan in observance of the recent Soviet decision to suspend nuclear testing until January 1986.

 TASS reports that Fidel Castro, in a press conference, described the Soviet Union's decision to stop unilaterally all nuclear explosions starting 6 August 1985 as important in strengthening peace.

August 23 Ramon Castro is awarded a gold medal at the Soviet show, National Achievements of the USSR Economy, for his great contribution to the development of cooperation between Cuba and the USSR.

August 28 At the Cuban Embassy in Moscow, Agriculture Minister Adolfo Diaz bestows the Marcos Marti Rodriguez medal to Soviet Agriculture Minister Valentin Mysyats.

August 29 On the occasion of his 80th birthday, Fabio Grobart, one of the founders of the first Cuban Marxist-Leninist Party, is decorated with the Friendship of the Peoples Order.

September 11 President of the National Assembly Oscar Fernandez Mell bestows the city's distinguished guest badge on Moscow's Soviet Chairman Vladimir Kornilov.

September 15 TASS reports that a conference of deputy foreign ministers of socialist countries met in Holguin from 12-14 September to discuss the agenda of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly.

September 18 Prensa Latina cites official Cuban sources as saying that Venezuela has been sending oil to Cuba since 1978 as part of a trilateral swap agreement with the USSR.

September 25 A cooperation protocol between the Soviet Association of Jurists and the Cuban National Union of Jurists is signed in Havana for the purpose of reinforcing ties.

September 26 Malmierca condemns all attempts to militarize space, praises the high-level talks between the USSR and the US at the UN meeting.

September 28 Politburo member Juan Almeida attends a Moscow friendship meeting. ICAP President Rene Rodriguez speaks stressing the growing development of the ties between the two friendship organizations.

October 11 Cuba and the USSR sign a communications pact for 1986-90 in Havana. Radio centers will be built, coaxial cables completed, the Caribe land station modified, and industrial communications extended.

 Zoilo Marinello, President of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association closes the first Soviet-Cuban meeting of the Soviet Society for Friendship and the Cuban association held in Havana.

October 11-16 A Soviet naval detachment composed of four warships under the command of Rear Admiral Putintsev visits the port of Havana. Putintsev is greeted by Abelardo Colome Ibarra and F. Mell.

October 24 The US Navy announces that 3 Soviet Navy ships led by a guided missile destroyer have been in the Caribbean Ocean since late September and are expected to conduct exercises with Cuban forces.

October 27 Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze arrives in Havana and is greeted by Fidel Castro, Isidoro Malmierca, Jesus Montane, and Lionel Soto at Jose Marti Airport.

October 28 Isidoro Malmierca hosts a reception for Eduard Shevardnadze. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Jesus Montane and other Cuban officials attend.

- October 29 Fidel Castro and Eduard Shevardnadze discuss bilateral and international issues, and Fidel gives his firm backing to Soviet arms proposals for the Geneva summit.
- During his meeting with Shevardnadze, Fidel condemns US policies in Central America and calls for radical restructuring of economic relations to solve the international debt problem.
- Press reports from Moscow say that a Soviet factory in Leningrad has just sent Cuba the first parts for an atomic reactor that will be installed at the nuclear power plant in Juragua.
- October 30 Fidel Castro and Eduard Shevardnadze visit the Isle of Youth and speak with people from the enterprises which produce agricultural products and visit the Henry Whitboy School.
- Foreign Minister Shevardnadze departs Cuba enroute to Iceland. Soviet Foreign Trade Minister B. I. Aristov receives Amado Blanco, First Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, to discuss trade relations for 1986-1990.
- November 7 Fidel and Raul Castro attend a reception hosted by Konstantin Katushev on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution. Other Politburo and Secretariat members also attend.
- Fidel Castro sends a message of greetings to Mikhail Gorbachev on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution in the USSR.
- Communist Party member Jose Ramon Balaguer, speaking at a ceremony commemorating the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution, says friendship between Cuba and the USSR will become stronger.
- Soviet Ambassador Katushev speaks in Havana at the ceremony commemorating the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution noting the friendly relations between Gorbachev and Castro.
- November 10 Soviet-Cuban economic talks are completed in Moscow. Ernesto Melendez says with Soviet assistance Cuba will build power engineering, mining, and chemical facilities.
- November 14 Higher Education Minister Fernando Vecino Alegret meets in Moscow with Soviet official Aleksander Stechanov to discuss educational cooperation for the next 5 years.
- November 20 Cuba and the USSR sign a bilateral cooperation protocol in Moscow for developing science and technology in the five year plan for 1986-1990.
- November 23 Fidel Castro bestows the Solidarity Order on the Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Konstantin Katushev who ends his diplomatic tour in Cuba. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez praises Katushev's fruitful work.

November 29 Foreign Trade Ministers Boris Aristov and Ricardo Cabrizas meet in Moscow to discuss trade negotiations for 1986. Cabrizas will also participate in the CEMA meeting on foreign trade in Moscow.

Prensa Latina reports that the Soviet Union has promised to send "an important quantity" of food and construction materials to Cuba after Hurricane Kate caused major damage.

November 30 An editorial in Granma praises USSR hurricane aid to Cuba. The Soviet Union will supply free of charge whatever resources are required to restore damages from Hurricane Kate.

December 1 USSR Minister of Defense Sokolov sends Raul Castro a message of greetings on the 29th anniversary of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

December 2 Cuba receives a new merchant ship built at the Jerson Shipyards in the Ukraine.

A delegation of ideological workers from the Communist Party of Cuba visits Azerbaijan to acquaint themselves with the work of the party organization. They also visit sites in Baku.

December 4 Ricardo Cabrizas meets with the new President of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Konstantin Katushev to discuss Soviet aid to repair damages caused by Hurricane Kate.

December 5 Ricardo Cabrizas and Soviet Planning Committee Chairman Nikolay Talyzin discuss the progress of their respective countries' economic plans and Soviet aid to repair damages caused by Kate.

December 6 Ricardo Cabrizas and Soviet official Boris Aristov sign an agreement by which the Soviet Union will provide Cuba substantial donations to repair damages caused by Hurricane Kate.

December 9 Jorge Risquet meets with Soviet official Geydar Aliyev in Luanda and affirms that both Cuba and the USSR will continue providing decisive support to Angola.

December 10 In Moscow, the Ministries of Public Health of Cuba and the USSR sign a protocol that provides for cooperation in public health and medical sciences for 1986-1990.

December 12 Soviet official Sedenko says that 2 million metric tons of oil will be produced in Cuba during the next five years. Cuban technicians will be trained in the USSR in gas and oil specialties.

Soviet official Boris Ponomarev receives Lionel Soto, Cuban Ambassador to the USSR, to discuss the international situation, world peace, and the celebration of the coming party congresses.

The Rene Ramos Latour Medal is awarded to Vladimir Sedenko, President of the Petroleum and Gas Workers Labor Union of the Soviet Union because of the USSR's cooperation in Cuba's oil industry.

December 17 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez arrives in Moscow to attend the 41st extraordinary CEMA meeting. Discussions are held on scientific-technical programs through the year 2000.

December 24 A USSR delegation presided over by Albinas Adomaytis, Light Industry Deputy Minister, arrives in Cuba.

December 30 A meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people, devoted to the 27th anniversary of the Cuban revolution, takes place in Moscow noting the Soviet peoples solidarity with Cuba.

First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Arkhipov and other Soviet officials attend a ceremony in Moscow marking the 27th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

Confidential

Vanuatu

April 4

Anna Maria Gonzalez Suarez, the new Cuban Ambassador to Vanuatu, presents her credentials to Vanuatu President Sokomanu.

Confidential

Vatican

January 31

The Archbishop of Havana Jaime Ortega denies to Reuters that any upcoming talks with Fidel Castro would center on the possibility of a visit to Cuba by Pope John Paul.

Venezuela

- April 27 Energy expert Mario Fleites Diaz addresses the OPEC forum in Caracas. He says in order to make possible the use of nuclear energy in Cuba, an electronuclear plant is being built in Cienfuegos.
- May 13 Fidel Castro presents the Felix Varela Order, First Grade, to Venezuelan intellectual Miguel Otero Silva. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Armando Hart attend the ceremony.
- May 17 Venezuela is negotiating the sale of 40,000 tons of steel to Cuba, and private firms in Caracas are negotiating to sell Cuba 30,000 tons of seamless pipes.
- June 1 Education Minister Jose Fernandez is greeted in Caracas by Minister Secretary of the Presidency Carmelo Lauria and delivers a letter from Fidel Castro to President Lusinchi.
- June 4 Malmierca arrives in Caracas on an unofficial visit to participate in the International Symposium for Education on Peace.
- June 5 At a press conference in Caracas, Malmierca claims that there are real risks of a US invasion of Nicaragua that would originate mainly from Honduran territory.
- Isidoro Malmierca calls for Nicaragua and Costa Rica to overcome their conflict with the help of the Contadora Group, during a press conference in Caracas.
- June 7 Malmierca and Venezuela's Minister Secretary of the Presidency, Simon Alberto Consalvi, exchange viewpoints on the Central American crisis and the foreign debt.
- June 8 In El Nacional, Malmierca says that Latin America must find formulas to present a common front to its creditors in order to overcome the crisis that the unpayable foreign debt has created.
- June 25 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane receives Jesus Angel Paz Galarraga, Vice President of the Socialist Party of Venezuela to discuss Central America and the Latin American foreign debt.
- August 11 Speaking to the press in Valencia, Venezuelan President Lusinchi expresses his disagreement with Fidel Castro's view that the Latin American foreign debt cannot be paid.
- Havana Radio notes Sebastian Alegrett, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System says, in Caracas, that those countries who fail to pay their debt do so because they have no choice.

- August 15 The UN Committee on Decolonization approves a resolution reaffirming the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to independence. The resolution was submitted by Cuba and Venezuela.
- August 27 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo visits Venezuela to attend the Latin American Parliament chairman's council meeting. He tells Ultimas Noticias of the need for economic order.
- August 28 In Caracas, Flavio Bravo says that Cuba has abandoned its proposal that Latin American countries not pay their foreign debt because this stance is dividing instead of uniting the nations.
- In Caracas, Flavio Bravo says his country trusts Venezuelan justice regarding the escape of counter-revolutionary Luis Posada Carilles and denounces his escape was plotted by the CIA.
- September 18 Prensa Latina cites official Cuban sources as saying that Venezuela has been sending oil to Cuba since 1978 as part of a trilateral swap agreement with the USSR.
- November 19 Caracas press reports that one Cuban was shot dead and another detained after trying to force their way into the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana.
- December 7 In Caracas, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez says US economic policy is leading the international economy to greater recessions and that per capita income in Latin America has dropped to the level of 1976.

Confidential**Vietnam**

January 1 Vietnam leaders Le Duan, Truong Chinh, and Pham Van Dong send a message of congratulations to Fidel Castro on the 26th anniversary calling Cuba a socialist vanguard in the Western Hemisphere.

January 4 Chairman of Vietnam's National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho attends the inauguration of the children's art exhibition for peace in Havana. The Vietnamese magazine VANGUARD PIONEERS sponsored the contest.

January 6 Army General Huynh Tan Phat, State Council Vice Chairman of Vietnam arrives at Jose Marti International Airport and is greeted by Division General Abelardo Colome Ibarra.

February 13 The Nhan Dan newspaper in Hanoi features a message from Fidel Castro to Vietnam on the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnamese Communist Party. Fidel expresses his total support.

March 28 Politburo member Jorge Risquet attends the signing in Havana with Vietnam stipulating an increase in exchanges between VNA news agency and its Cuban counterpart institutions and agencies.

April 1 Chairman of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Huu Tho arrives in Havana and is greeted by Flavio Bravo, President of the National Assembly.

April 2 Flavio Bravo and Nguyen Huu Tho discuss the structure and functioning of their respective parliaments, bilateral relations, and the international situation. Nguyen Huu Tho, receives the key to the city of Havana and tours the Alamar housing plan, accompanied by National Assembly deputy official Morejon.

April 5 Chairman of Vietnam's National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho meets with Melba Hernandez, Director of the Africa and Oceania Studies Center to discuss Vietnam's achievement of the past five years.

April 7 Nguyen Huu Tho receives the coat of arms of the city of Santiago de Cuba and tours sites in the eastern part of Santiago de Cuba.

April 19 Flavio Bravo, President of the National Assembly, presents the order of solidarity to Huu Tho. Jesus Montane and Huu Tho meet.

April 21 Fidel Castro meets with Nguyen Huu Tho before Tho's departure from Havana.

Confidential

~~Confidential~~

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Apr 27-May 2 | Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca visits Vietnam. He attends the eighth meeting of the Vietnam-Cuba Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation in Hanoi. A protocol is signed by Malmierca and Vu Dinh Lieu. Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach hosts a reception for Isidoro Malmierca and Lester Rodriguez Perez, Vice Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. |
| April 28 | Isidoro Malmierca and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach discuss the international situation and the Nonaligned Movement, and sign a cooperation plan between the ministries for 1986-90. During his visit to Vietnam, Isidoro Malmierca is received by Vietnam's leaders Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong. |
| Apr 29-May 2 | Isidoro Malmierca visits Ho Chi Minh City and attends the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Vietnamese people's victory over the US war for national salvation. |
| May 4 | A protocol for the application of nuclear technology in the economy and other areas is signed by Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Dinh Tu. |
| June 3 | Fernando Vecino Alegret, Minister of Education, meets in Havana with his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Dinh Tu to discuss ways to increase cooperation in research and scientific information. |
| June 13 | Vietnam's Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong nam arrives in Havana and is greeted at the airport by Jose Ramon Fernandez and Jose Raul Viera Linares. |
| July 13 | Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets in Havana with Vo Van Kiet, Politburo member of the Vietnamese Communist Party. |
| August 29 | Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes arrives in Hanoi to attend the activities commemorating Vietnam's independence, obtained in 1945. |
| August 30 | In Hanoi, Ramiro Valdes is decorated with the Ho Chi Minh Order by Vietnam's Council of State. Raul Castro also receives this award. |
| September 3 | Rene Capote Anillo, Executive Secretary General of AALAPSO, meets in Hanoi with Hoang Tung, Secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party to discuss Vietnam's interest in AALAPSO's work. |
| September 5 | Melba Hernandez, Director of the Cuban Center for Research on Asia and the Pacific, meets with Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers in Hanoi. Executive Secretary of AALAPSO Rene Anillo Capote returns to Cuba from Vietnam. |

| | |
|--------------|---|
| September 7 | <p>Vietnam's Minister of Justice Phan Hien, visits the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Cooperative in Melena del Sur. He shows interest in the incorporation of women into the new production process.</p> <p>On the 40th anniversary of Vietnam's independence and 2 September National Day, Flavio Bravo sends a message of greetings to Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman of the National Assembly.</p> |
| September 18 | <p>Cuban Ambassador Faure Chomon Mediavilla departs Vietnam at the end of his term of office.</p> |
| December 3 | <p>The first Cuban communications specialists arrive in Vietnam to assess the assembly and operation of a microwave network that will link the north and south of the country.</p> |
| December 4 | <p>Vice President of the Council of Ministers Juan Almeida arrives in Hanoi and is decorated with the Ho Chi Minh Order by Truong Chinh.</p> |

Western Sahara

October 6

Western Sahara's Minister of Public Health, Naama Said Yumani arrives in Cuba to attend the 2nd sessions of the intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen)

September 26

Yemen's Chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium Ali Nasir Muhammad meets in Aden with Jorge Fernandez of the Fishing Industry to sign a protocol for economic cooperation for 1985-86.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of (South Yemen)

September 13 Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas arrives in Aden and meets with Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Chairman of South Yemen's Council of Ministers.

September 14 Cabrizas and Ahmad Ubayd al-Fadli, South Yemen Minister of Trade, discuss bolstering trade relations in all fields.

Confidential**Yugoslavia**

January 8 Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Jorge Bolanos greets Sinan Hasani, Yugoslav Presidency member, en route to Nicaragua to attend the Presidential inauguration of Daniel Ortega.

March 5 The fifth session of the Yugoslav-Cuban joint commission for economic, scientific-technical cooperation is held in Havana.

March 6 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Isidoro Malmierca discuss bilateral relations with Mito Pejovski, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council.

March 7 President of the Central Planning Committee Humberto Perez meets with Mito Pejovski, a member of Yugoslav's Federal Executive Council, to discuss economic relations and Cuba's economy.

March 10 Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas and Miti Pejovski sign a protocol and a draft agreement between the Cuban National Bank and the Yugoslav Bank for International Collaboration.

August 18 Isidoro Malmierca receives Budimir Loncar, Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, to exchange views on bilateral cooperation and international issues.

December 11 Scientific and technical cooperation for 1986-87 is being discussed at the fifth meeting of the Cuban-Yugoslav subcommission in Havana.

December 17 Cuba and Yugoslavia sign in Havana a scientific-technical cooperation protocol for the next two years and the protocol of the fifth session of the scientific-technical subcommission.

December 25 The Yugoslav Chamber of Economy assesses that Yugoslav-Cuban trade reached \$58.6 million in 1985, twice as much as the \$24.9 million reached in 1984.

Confidential

Zaire

| | |
|-------------|---|
| December 10 | President of Zaire Mobuto Sese Seko appoints Nsimba Ndombe as Ambassador to Cuba. |
| December 16 | Paris press reports that Mobuto Sese Seko, President of Zaire, received Vice Minister of External Relations Jorge Bolanos Suarez on 14 December. Paris press reports that Jorge Bolanos Suarez went to Paris to convey to the MPR founding chairman a message from Fidel Castro regarding the fate of Cuban soldiers detained in Kinshasa. |
| December 24 | The Angolan Armed Forces transport aircraft that made an emergency landing in Zaire on 1 December returns to Luanda. The plane was carrying 40 Cubans and four other foreign soldiers. |

Zambia

- February 4 Central Committee member Eloy Valdes signs a protocol of cooperation with Zambia during a visit to Lusaka.
- October 13
Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda arrives in Havana. In official talks with Fidel Castro, various international matters and bilateral ties are discussed.
Fidel Castro hosts a reception for Kaunda. At the reception, Fidel Castro discusses the reestablishment of relations between Ecuador and Nicaragua with Ecuadoran Ambassador Hidalgo.
- October 14 Fidel Castro accompanies Kaunda on a tour of the Isle of Youth and speaks to students at the Henry Whitboy School.
- November 8 Granma announces that Alfonso Herrera Perdomo is named Cuban Ambassador to Zambia.

Confidential**Zimbabwe**

January 2 Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mugabe, in a 26th anniversary message to Fidel Castro, says Cuba's commitment to the ideals of socialism and socialist solidarity has been an inspiration to his people.

August 23 Isidoro Malmierca arrives in Harare, Zimbabwe. In a press conference he says Cuban forces will remain in Angola as long as South African aggression continues. Isidoro Malmierca meets with his counterpart, Witness Mangwende, and conveys a message from Fidel Castro to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

September 7 At the NAM conference in Luanda, it is agreed that the next NAM summit meeting will be held in Zimbabwe.

October 4 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez accepts the credentials of Stanislaus Garikai Chigwedere accrediting him as the new Zimbabwean Ambassador to Cuba.

October 7 Fidel Castro greets Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at Jose Marti Airport. Mugabe's delegation includes the Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Teurai Nhongo. Fidel Castro and Robert Mugabe discuss bilateral relations and international matters during their first round of talks.

October 8 In a speech, Jorge Risquet praises Mugabe, says Cuba opposes apartheid in southern Africa, and condemns US support for Israel's air raid against the PLO in Tunisia.

October 9 Mugabe and Fidel Castro visit the Henry Whitboy School on the Isle of Youth. Mugabe thanks Fidel for having afforded developing countries the opportunity to have their youth educated in Cuba.

October 10 Fidel Castro, Isidoro Malmierca, Jorge Risquet, and Vilma Espin bid farewell to Mugabe at Jose Marti International Airport. Isidoro Malmierca and Zimbabwe's Minister of Foreign Affairs Witness Mangwende, sign an agreement to create a joint commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

November 27 Zimbabwean Minister of Education Dzingia Mutumbuka arrives in Cuba to discuss bilateral cooperation. He and his Cuban counterpart Jose Ramon Fernandez, tour the Isle of Youth.

December 6 Zimbabwean Education Minister Mutumbuka announces in Harare that more than 1,000 Zimbabwean students will travel to Cuba next year to study in a teacher-training school.

*Reverse Blank***Confidential**

Confidential

Confidential